

IDEAS.

Failure is the price of carelessness.

Order is Heaven's first law, Franklin said.

The knowledge of business principles is the qualification today that distinguishes the successful man from the ordinary one.

It does not always follow that the office where the most work is done is doing the largest business. Lack of system means a whole lot of work with very little accomplished.

TAKE NOTICE.

Berea Commencement and Home-spun Fair, June 7th.

Read the account of the great speech by Dr. Mayo in this number.

Fall Term of Berea College opens September 13th.

Subscribe for the Citizen and keep up with your neighbors.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

The Czar of Russia has authorized a commission to investigate plans to construct a canal between the Baltic and Black Seas.

The wedding of Crown Prince Frederick William, of Germany, to Duchess Cecelia of Mecklenburg Schwerin, will take place June 6.

Mail advices have been received at Victoria, B. C., of an uprising in Tibet in which four French missionaries and a number of their converts were murdered.

Although it is believed in Washington that the latest crushing defeat of the Russians would justify some move by the President looking to the restoration of peace, it is not regarded as probable that any early action will be taken. Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, is quoted as saying that "until some word of peace comes out of Tsarskoe-Selo, Nippon has but to fight on," and the Russian Ambassador as emphatically declares that after such a defeat peace is an impossibility. President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft had a long conference on the subject and the general acceptance in Washington is that until it can be learned that intercession by the President would be successful no step toward peace will be taken by this Government.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

The United States Supreme Court has adjourned for the summer term.

Graeme Stewart, former Republican National Committeeman from Illinois, is seriously ill.

In target practice in San Pablo Bay, Cal., Kempter Hore Scott, an apprentice, broke the American navy record for a six inch gun.

Neptune now reckons ten satellites; Professor Pickering, of Harvard, having added one to the former number by means of photographic observations.

New York and Chicago capitalists are to build in Chicago a hippodrome, patterned after the New York and London hippodromes, to cost \$1,400,000.

Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton will become president of the New York subway system when he retires from the Cabinet. President Roosevelt will probably have a new Secretary of the Navy by the end of June, when Mr. Morton will be free to assume his new duties.

President Eliot, of Harvard, in an address the other day, reminds us that "the very evils which accompany the present-day doings of unions and trusts are only abuses of precious liberties not yet two generations old—the liberty of association, and the liberty of incorporation with limited liability."

The famous Ferris wheel, which has done duty at two expositions as an attraction, is to be wrecked with dynamite, thus closing its history. It was first erected in the Midway at Chicago in 1893 and later was taken to a summer garden in Chicago, moving a second time to St. Louis, Mo., in 1904.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

John W. Burton, a wealthy miller of Mt. Sterling, dropped dead on his front porch.

Great damage was done by the bursting of a monster fly-wheel at Covington.

Ground was broken for the new Capitol at Frankfort Tuesday afternoon. Gov. Beckham took out the first spade of earth.

S. T. Holmes, former postmaster of Frankfort, was found dead in bed in Emience under circumstances indicating suicide.

Gov. Beckham commuted the sentence of George B. Warner to life imprisonment, directing that Leeds' slayer be sent to the asylum pending return of sanity.

JUNE 7th

Berea Commencement

HON. JOHN D. WHITE,
ORATOR

Exhibit and Prizes for Fireside Industries.

Corner-Stone laid for the Carnegie Library.

Opening of the new water-works.

LET EVERYBODY COME TO COLLEGE
FOR ONE DAY!

Fall Term Opens Sept. 13

BEREA COMMENCEMENT

Coming to Commencement is a great occasion for the families living within a hundred miles of Berea.

It is an actual fact that of two neighbors living side by side the one who goes to Berea Commencement and gets the progressive ideas to be had there every year often gets ahead and prospers so that you can see the difference between the man who goes and the man who stays at home.

The best arrangements are made to accommodate the people. There are school buildings on the west side of the College grove where mothers with children may go for rest and to care of their little ones. There is another place where dinner baskets will be taken care of and returned when lunch time comes. And there is a refreshment stand where hot coffee, soda water, fruit and other good things are provided. Every one may have all he wishes to drink of the mountain spring water which is brought five miles through the iron pipes. The first thing to do is to find these hospitable buildings on the west side of the College grove.

The public exercises are more interesting than ever this year. At 9:30 the students begin speaking in the Tabernacle, and there will be exhibits of carpentry work and of girls' industries there also.

The music is a great thing at Berea Commencement. People must not go in and out of the Tabernacle during the exercises, but there is a recess for changing seats after each piece of music.

A little after eleven o'clock is the great moment of the day, when the Prize Bibles are distributed and the graduates come on to the platform to receive their diplomas and the parting words of the President.

Immediately after this the audience will go to the place where the Carnegie Library is being built of beautiful sawn stone, and witness the laying of the cornerstone.

Then comes the lunch time, and a period for visiting buildings.

But at one o'clock we shall all gather in front of Lincoln Hall to see the opening of the Waterworks. Streams of water will be thrown sixty feet high.

In the afternoon comes the great address by Hon. John D. White, of Manchester.

This will be followed by short addresses from a number of interesting speakers.

Before and after the public exercises and during the noon hour one should visit as many of the College buildings as possible. Some will not be able to get into the great Tabernacle to hear the speeches, and they can put in their time visiting these important exhibits.

In Lincoln Hall every one should see the exhibit of Fireside Industries—things made at home and by hand; homespun cloths, homemade chairs, baskets, axe handles, etc. Bring the evidences of your own skill and see what other people have done.

In Lincoln Hall also may be seen the great Library of over 20,000 books.

In the Industrial Building every one will find something he is glad to see. Here is the exhibit of seeds and agricultural products, on the right hand; and on the left, the sewing, cooking, and laundry work of the

girls. Upstairs at the east end is the wonderful Manual Training shop, and in the west end the exhibit of drawings and other school exercises of the Model Schools. Every parent will be interested here.

In the north section of the Industrial Building may be seen the finest wood-working machinery, and in the Power House the great engine, boilers and electrical machinery.

Near the Power House is the little wooden building used for a Hospital. Anxious mothers should visit the Hospital and see what good care can be taken of any student who is sick.

Across the street eastward from the Industrial Building is the Printing office, home of THE CITIZEN. Be sure to visit that and see the presses, paper cutter, a sewing machine that uses wire for thread, and other wonderful things. Take this opportunity to renew your subscription to THE CITIZEN.

Southwest from the Industrial Building and close to it stands Science Hall, where you can see a machine that makes electricity, and various other wonders of science.

Across the street southward from Lincoln Hall is Ladies' Hall, and the public rooms in this building on the lower floor, parlor, office, east room, dining room, should be visited by all.

Come to Commencement and have the great day of your life.

GET READY FOR SEPTEMBER 13th.

Berea College exists for the benefit of the people.

It is here to help every boy and girl who wants to improve.

And what Berea College has done for others it can do for you.

The next school year begins on the 13th of September, and every student who desires to make the most of himself should be on hand that day. The fall term is the time to begin.

Come at the beginning and you can have your choice of rooms and get the best chance to work and earn money while attending school, if you desire to do so.

The expenses of the average student are, \$29.50 for the fall term of fourteen weeks.

You pay \$18.35 the first day, \$6.75 the 35th day, and \$5.40 the 70th day, and receive back \$1 at the end of the term.

If you are in the Academy, taking Latin, you pay \$1 more.

If you are in the Intermediate or Primary grade, you pay \$1 less.

This covers your expenses for incidental fee, board, furnished room, with fuel and light, and washing of bedding and towels.

In Grammar School and first year Normal studies it also includes books.

Students in the Normal department beyond the first year buy their own books.

Besides this you must have a little money to pay for your laundry and miscellaneous expenses, like postage stamps and clothing.

When you come to Commencement call on the College Secretary, Mr. Gamble, in the Administration Building, east of Lincoln Hall, and engage a room for the fall term. He will always be ready to give you further information and friendly advice.

EDUCATION IN KENTUCKY.

The Southern School Journal for May calls attention to the fact that

Kentucky with all her merit and progress is not doing as much for education as many other states. For example, West Virginia spends much more per child, although the state is poorer than Kentucky. How is it about the attendance of children in your county? The schools will be open, the state will pay the teacher. Will the fathers and mothers of the district see to it that the school trustees repair the schoolhouse and the children actually attend? What are you doing for education in Kentucky?

THE MORMONS.

The Mormons of Utah have almost given up their attempt to convert the people of Kentucky to the idea that a man ought to have more than one wife and pay 1-10 of his income to the Mormon church, but they are still carrying on their work of making converts in the city of Cincinnati and other places.

THE CITIZEN has recently seen an article by Bro. Nutting, who visited Berea four years ago, and who is now traveling through Utah with tents and wagons, enlightening the people. He finds that they know little about true religion and are glad to find out something of the Bible and the world outside the tyranny of the Mormon elders.

SEPARATE PROVISION FOR BEREA'S COLORED STUDENTS.

On account of the hostile legislation known as the Day Law, it has been impossible for Berea to receive colored students during the past year, and it will be so for the year to come. The colored young people who were already enrolled have been assisted to attend Fisk University and other good schools outside the state. The College has paid their railroad fare and given them such other help as would prevent them from meeting with any money loss on account of the hostile legislation. These young people have done remarkably well in school and several of them will graduate at various institutions. Two young men from Fisk will return to Berea to receive their diplomas at this Commencement. It is probable that in addition to this assistance of former Berea students the College will find other ways of assisting the colored people during the coming year.

SUNDAY NIGHT AT THE TABERNACLE.

On the night of Baccalaureate Sunday there will be an address delivered in the Chapel by Dr. S. C. Mitchell of Richmond, Va. Dr. Mitchell is a native of Kentucky, formerly connected with the Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville and now connected with a similar institution in Richmond, Va. He is one of the foremost men of the "New South," and Berea is glad to welcome him to her platform.

The Baccalaureate address is to be given by Dr. J. F. Loba, of Evanston, Ill.

MEMORIAL DAY SERVICE.

A large number attended the Memorial Day services which were held in the Tabernacle at 11 A. M. last Sunday. The Capt. James Post G. A. R. attended in a body, and occupied the seats reserved for them in front of the platform. The Rev. A. E. Thomson preached an appropriate and powerful sermon in keeping with the day. In addressing himself to the comrades of the Post, the speaker made feeling reference to Comrade Robe, one of the veterans, who had been wont to be among them on such occasions, but who had now answered to his name at the heavenly roll call. He also spoke of the great principles for which the G. A. R. had stood in the thick of battle, and for which so many had laid down their lives. It was right, he said, that we should remember with gratitude those who had sacrificed so much for the country's good. The G. A. R. is a force to-day which commands respect, and which stands for the same lofty principles of liberty and equality which had been the battle cry from '61 to '66. The preacher referred to the many great evils which threaten our Republic to-day, and which call for as patriotic devotion to the country's good on the part of her sons as was necessary in the stern days of war. In the course of his remarks Mr. Thomson described his recent visit to the battle fields of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, battle fields on which some of the veterans before him had seen active service in the sixties. In conclusion the speaker urged his hearers to yield as faithful service to the One who had laid down His life to save the world as they had to save the country from dissolution.

The music and platform decorations were very fitting and the service throughout one of inspiration and uplift.

Berea Building Company
OF BEREA
CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$25,000.

Berea, Ky. May 4, 1905.

"ARE WE JUSTIFIED?"

Perhaps we ought to be satisfied with present achievements. But you know "the more a man gets the more he wants." This being true, we are then justified in soliciting new business; and especially so, since, we are so well equipped to handle it.

Accuracy and promptness, safety and liberality are the marked features of our business.

We invite you to try us.

W. H. Rhodes
Cashier.

Look here, new customer!

We have a new line of

Spring and Summer Goods

And are prepared to offer the buyers a chance to buy from the best and most up-to-date line ever shown in Berea. We solicit your spring trade on the representation that you will find it satisfactory and profitable to make your purchases from us.

We carry a full line of mens' and ladies' shoes and a complete line of gents' furnishings. We guarantee to give the best quality of goods for the price, and our prices are always the lowest. Call and see us.

THE NEW CASH STORE

C. C. RHODUS, Prop.

You're Invited

To pay our store a lengthy call that you may inspect the largest, newest, best bought stock of goods in Eastern Kentucky. COME IN—LOOK—EXAMINE—COMPARE and PRICE. Our goods are all for sale, we advertise and encourage home buying and we don't have to.

GRUMBLE ABOUT BUSINESS

We have SEASONABLE, REASONABLE GOODS that never fail To make SMILING SATISFIED CUSTOMERS. Honest Dealing, Lowest Prices and Judges of Quality will all testify in our behalf.

We Sell WHITE HOUSE SHOES

They Fit, they Wear, they Satisfy.

Our Big 4
STUDEBAKER WAGONS
OLIVER PLOWS
OBELISK FLOUR
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Everybody saves money by trading at

WELCH'S

The Government of the South by the Plain People.

An Address delivered to the Faculty and Students of Berea College, Ky., on May 1, 1905.

By A. D. MAYO, A.M., LL.D.

Abraham Lincoln used to say, "God seems to have a liking for the plain people." By the plain people Abraham Lincoln meant his own sort of people. The first we hear of his forefathers and foremothers was at the respectable county seat of Bristol County, Mass., from which my great grandmother hailed, and which she always spoke of (I don't know why) as "Taunton, good Lord." The first resting place of the family on its journey "out west" was Pennsylvania, where a descendant figures in the local records as "Mordecai Lincoln, Gentleman." Then the family branched off, a portion of them becoming Quakers, the majority going on to Virginia, and one that we hear of fighting under Washington in the War of the Revolution. The branch that "struck" Kentucky had for its nominal head perhaps the only "degenerate" member of the tribe; one of those men "sized up" to me by a bright and handsome colored chambermaid in Texas as "one of them comical creatures that we women marry and have to support." Happily, little Abraham was the son of one and the cherished little boy of another of that sort of women that go through life weighted with a "comical" or worse man and still bring up their children to become "the salt of the earth."

Like George Washington, Abraham Lincoln never troubled himself about his ancestors. But what he meant by the plain people that "God seems to have a liking for," as far as related to the South, was the five or six millions of white folk that in 1860 in these fifteen States had never in any way been concerned with the ownership of negro slaves. From the beginning these Southerners who were not slaveholders had formed by far the larger proportion of the white population. They fought the battles of the South—first in clearing the land of the "noble savage"; then supplying the bulk of its loyal populations in the Revolution; driving the crack regiments of Wellington and Waterloo into the sea at New Orleans, under "plain" Andrew Jackson; afterwards wresting the empire of Texas from Mexico and expanding the Republic towards the Southwest to the Pacific Ocean; and, finally, under General Robert E. Lee, through four terrible years, following their leaders from Charlestown to Appomattox with a devotion and courage so magnificent that nothing but the deplorable cause for which they fought could have caused their defeat.

But indeed what we call, by a figure of English speech, the "Southern Aristocracy" was not wholly aristocratic. The 350,000 "Southern Aristocracy," owners of slaves, the majority of whom were probably owned by 50,000 men, with their families and the professional classes amounting to some two millions of people, who for the first seventy-five years of the Republic possessed the earth, owned the four millions of colored laborers, monopolized the society, the wealth and the culture, and fashioned the religion of these eleven States to their own liking; and through this concentration of interest practically governed the nation till 1860—even this powerful and splendid aristocracy was itself the product of the plain people of the original European immigration and descent of the previous two hundred and fifty years. For the amiable hallucination with which the leading class of the South for these three centuries has beguiled itself, that it was the hereditary first cousin of the British aristocracy, is now, thanks to the historians, "on its last legs." The less said about the bad boys of distinguished families that first came to Virginia and, but for Captain John Smith, would have disappeared in a "dissolving view" of shiftlessness and insubordination, the better for all concerned.

At the breaking out of the Revolution the people of Virginia were in no superior sense the descendants of the "Cavaliers"; although a portion of their best men came of fathers who fought under the Stuarts. For more than a century the British convict ships unloaded their freight upon the Atlantic southern colonies. These so-called convicts were not all criminals as we count criminals, to-day, but neither were they aristocrats. To a considerable extent they were people imprisoned for debt, non-conformity to church law, or some very minor misdemeanors. During and after the Revolution that sent Charles I to the block and made Oliver Cromwell Protector, the immigration to the South was a fair mixture of the followers of both the great English contending parties. For their original interest in education and the backbone of their religion, the Southern Atlantic colonies were indebted largely to the Scotch-Irish and the Germans; the latter declared by Washington "their best class of immigrants"—neither of them of the vaunted "Anglo-Saxon" stock.

The plain truth is that the Aristocracy of the South, previous to 1860, was founded on the

plantation system of agriculture and in every essential feature was a New World copy of the British "gentry." It originated and was perpetuated for two centuries until 1860 in the same way as its British predecessor. Somebody has said: "Sixty thousand thieves came over with William the Conqueror and founded the British Aristocracy." Of course, the descendants of the Norsemen pirates, at that date, would hardly dispute this "title of nobility." But the original British nobility came up precisely as the leading class in Boston, New York and Chicago to-day—by promotion for ability of the kind then most in demand. Almost annihilated by the Wars of the Roses and the Protestant Reformation, the "Noble Lords" were renewed in the same way: by the promotion of men who in some way had rendered service to the state. To-day the British nobility is what it is because it lives with its front door wide open, with the possibility that any ambitious and able boy can be added to its ranks for service in any profession, from every class and calling.

The aristocracy that governed the South and politically governed the nation till 1860, was built on no such foundation of "hay, straw and stubble" as an hereditary descent from its cousins in Motherland. Indeed, the North in 1860, were it interested in heredity, could trace as "noble" a heritage. Three hundred years ago Virginia included the present United States from the Atlantic coast as far westward as any white men had "set up his Ebenezer." There was "land to burn" at the disposal of the Crown. Every man who landed on the Southern Atlantic coast and was enterprising enough to make his own way could become the possessor of an estate that would rouse the envy of a British country gentleman. The possession of slaves and, first, the raising of tobacco, afterwards the monopoly of cotton and semi-tropical productions, enabled a small percentage of this people with true British energy to forge to the front. The real distinction of the British aristocracy is that, from the first, it has had a liberal wing to furnish leadership for the masses on the way to the present control of the House of Commons by the powerful Middle Class. Through the toils and conflicts of one hundred and seventy-five years this foremost class of the South by 1776 had been educated up to the British idea of liberal government and the demand for the whole American white people of British civic and personal rights.

It may well be said that at this period our colonial was indeed the consummate flower of the British aristocracy. William E. Gladstone said: "When I was a boy, I read the life of George Washington and believed him the greatest man that ever lived, and I have never changed my opinion." It was indeed significant that, from this upper American class, North and South, a century ago, there came to the front a group of men who, according to the same authority, was pronounced the most eminent of its age in the fashioning of a republican order of society and government destined to become the common lot of mankind.

Had it not been weighted to its final death with the barbarism of negro slavery, this splendid order of republican nobility, with the states it represented, might have been indefinitely prolonged. And for this burden it is hardly responsible. Three hundred years ago every Christian nation was slave-holding, and the masses of the continental European people in all essential rights and opportunities were half a century behind our ten millions of colored American citizens to-day. But no man or no class can hold any other man or class in chattel slavery without turning the back on every kind of man not of its own sort. So from year to year the slave-holding and dominant class, though dependent on the Southern plain white people for the soldiery that cleared the land of the savage and fought its battles and cast its votes, left it practically out of account in the recognition of its fundamental right to education, and relied on the few that struggled up from the ranks to eminence to recruit its own ranks.

But with all this drawback, this Aristocracy, always in any emergency acting together, under Jefferson "expanded" the republic to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and under Polk, Scott and Fremont carried the flag to the Southwestern Pacific shore. In 1860 there was probably no body of nobility in Europe so powerful, able to plunge a Christian nation into a civil war for its own existence, as the class that under Jefferson Davis for four years fought the Union, until amid the thunder of cannon in Old Virginia, in hearing distance of the sea beach smitten by the "fatal and perfidious bark" that landed the first cargo of negro slaves, it went to its death at Appomattox. Any great Aristocracy, like the present British, that always keeps in touch with and at every critical period yields to the just demand of the plain people, may be indefinitely continued, to the honor and glory of a Christian civilization. The fatal mistake of the Southern Aristocracy was that, under the assertion of the right of self-government for eleven States, in the full blaze of the nineteenth century, it struck for a new nationality, which, if achieved, would not only have established the last slave empire in Christendom, but would have left the plain white

people with few or no rights their political masters "were bound to respect."

But, as abroad, there was a "liberal wing" of this Southern Aristocracy. Thomas Jefferson always held his political theory of democracy conditioned on his other theory of Universal Education, which included the emancipation and education of the negroes and the training of every white child in a system reaching from the free common school to the State University. In his sorrow and wrath that his own State would not adopt his splendid ideal, he declared that "his own people would become worse than the inhabitants of the Barbary States." All the great Virginians were with him, and he left a growing common school public that in every Southern State for forty years attempted to put his educational system on the ground. And for the Southern Aristocracy, as a whole, it may be said, "nothing so became it as its leaving." During the twenty years after 1864, when the sons of the fathers were still permitted to govern the South, it adopted the American common school for both races and all classes, essentially as set up in every Southern State, by the power of the nation during the period of reconstruction. Having done this, its grandest work since the days of Washington, it "retired in good order," and no longer exists, as a class, in any Southern State.

But now what were the plain people of the South about during the first seventy years of the Republic, up to the fatal year when, at the call of the aristocracy, they "shouldered arms" and through four years made for the American soldiery a name and fame undisputed through the world?

First, a body, now probably represented in the Northwest by as many people as the entire 2,000,000 of the old dominant Southern class, discouraged by the prospect at home, turned their backs upon the land of their birth and flocked to the new Northwest. Along with them were a considerable number of the more liberal-minded of the leading families, in pursuit of a broader opportunity than they left behind. During the twenty years from 1830 to 1850, nearly the entire body of pronounced anti-slavery people in the South, including the Quakers, removed West. Among them were the parents of Abraham Lincoln, and with him a large body of young men whose names became household words, twenty years later, in loyal service to the Union. No State contributed more valuable people of this sort to the three great Northern commonwealths across the Ohio River than Kentucky.

Those that stayed at home, under the leadership of the "liberal wing," the all-round followers of Jefferson, for thirty years, from 1830 to 1860, agitated every Southern State with their demand for common school education for the white people. They were opposed largely by the planter class and the Protestant clergy, who at that time had greater influence in Southern education than the Catholic clergy in Italy to-day. Almost every Southern public man of national reputation understood and favored the educational movement, with some of the foremost leaders in the universities. But by 1860 only two border States, Missouri and Kentucky, with North Carolina and Louisiana and several of the largest cities, had succeeded in keeping on the ground a system of common schools for white youth; for which they were indebted to the labors of a group of educators that the children in these States in the future will crown with honor. The history of this remarkable movement has been given to the country by the United States Bureau of Education, and should be read by every school teacher in these sixteen States. The result was that, at the outbreak of the Civil War, there was a common school public in the South, the educational disciples of Jefferson, who were ready to take advantage of the opportunity that came, ten years later, to plant the American common school in every Southern State.

The four years of war were a great university for the plain white people of the South. First, it gathered up a million of their young and able-bodied men and sent them "on their travels" through their own vast empire, from Washington to Mexico. Twenty years ago a Southern Governor told me that not one man in five hundred in his State traveled one hundred miles a year. The stay-at-home Southerner of those States, outside of the upper sort and the immigrating class, lived within his own beat, away from contact with his betters, tied to his own possessions and hampered by illiteracy in a way nobody has yet published to the world. He had a vigorous training by his own obstinate sense of independence; as a soldier in the almost constant wars of the past century; in politics and religion chiefly by the public speaking and preaching of the famous body of Southern orators, of whom now and then one still dazzles the country by his magnificent, meteoric shower of splendid rhetoric. But the majority of them knew next to nothing of the resources of their own State and section, and the North in 1860 was farther away than "Farther India" and "Darkest Africa" to every bright Southern school boy to-day. In their tremendous campaigns that, in four years, "wore out" a generation more completely than the wars of Napoleon, which reduced the stature

of French manhood two inches, this million, including nearly all the young men, for the first time were introduced to their own country; and that was a great education. They also learned that in war it is the brains behind the bayonets and the kind of "man behind the gun" that wins battles by land and sea. And it finally dawned upon them that the one thing in this world that can not be upset is the upper side of modern Christian civilization—a civilization then represented by the three million American men in arms for the preservation of a Union founded on a pledge of "the lives, the fortunes and the sacred honor" of their own great grandfathers and grandmothers.

There was also not a little schooling in letters going on in the Southern army. I heard of an entire regiment that during a winter encampment in South Carolina learned to read. I met, as the acting President of a Southern State university, a man who, in a great prison camp on Chesapeake Bay, through an entire season with a large number of the prisoners, went to school, and was there "fitted for college." In 1866 the whole South woke up to the idea that, unless something was done at once, a great multitude of its children, from five to ten, would be compelled to join the army of illiterates.

Also a new contingent, five millions of freedmen, was now added to the plain people of the South; declared and for ten years by the most hazardous experience in history raised to the position of "sovereign citizenship" and practically, under leaders not always from the North, wielding the government of eleven great American commonwealths.

Then the North and the Nation came to the rescue and during the ten years of so-called reconstruction established in every State, for the first time, the American common school for the whole people; realizing after eighty years the dream of Thomas Jefferson.

Of course, the system was crude, absurdly elaborate and expensive for the then poverty-stricken and demoralized South; in some States attempting the impossibility of schooling the races together. But, with all these drawbacks, including the splendid work done among the negroes and poorer whites under the protection of the army during the war, it probably by 1876 had taught two millions of children to read, had set many thousand Southern young men and women to teaching school, and had created in the upper strata of both races a demand for universal education that no body of public men dared to refuse. Whatever may have been the mistakes and the injury to the South during this reconstruction period, that fundamental work of establishing for the first time the American common school, for a century before declared by every great Southern statesman absolutely necessary to republican institutions, entitles the North, the negro citizen who always voted for education, and the nation to the everlasting gratitude of the whole Southern people.

Then it was first realized that the greatest gain to every Southern State by the war was the emancipation of the plain white Southern people from their old position of the past seventy-five years. First came the opportunity, hitherto only gained by leaving the South and taking up new lands in the West, to obtain new homes in the best lands of their own States. Thousands of the great plantations were divided and the farmers, hitherto confined to the less fertile uplands and the mountain country, swarmed down and "made themselves at home." The number of farms in fourteen States had increased 1,000,000 from 1880 to 1900. During the past forty years probably more than a million young men from the leading families of the South, with thousands of young women, have moved on to the Northwest, the Pacific coast, and the greater cities of the Northeast. There is no longer any class in any such position of influence in any Southern State as the slave-holding aristocracy of fifty years ago. This, itself, has been a movement of incalculable importance to the plain white people, vastly increasing and diversifying the products of the land; opening the mines; felling the forests, and introducing them to every grade of manufacturing industry.

But even more important has been the establishment of the entire American system of common school education that, in forty years, has loosened the Southern home purse to the extent of several hundred millions of dollars; including to-day 3,000,000 white children and youth; in every considerable city offering free education to every child; having brought from the North probably more than a hundred millions of dollars invested in schools; with a group of Southern benefactors establishing and endowing new universities, and by home effort vastly enlarging the opportunities for the academical and collegiate education of every class of the white people.

Of course, the greatest result of this movement has been with the plain people of the South, who, for the first time in three hundred years, have been invited to share in the accumulated wisdom and knowledge of Christendom. And here again has been demonstrated the fact that every Anglo-Saxon, and especially every American superior class, is at heart patriotic, and, in the last emergency, ready to respond to the words of the Mas-

Aristocracy Founded on Ability and Service.

Liberal Element of Southern Aristocracy.

Non-Slaveholding Southerners.

"Southern Aristocracy."

Slavery the Bane of Southern Aristocracy.

Not all Cavaliers.

The Civil War Brought the Plain People to the Fore.

Reconstruction Gave the Common School to the South.

The Liberal Aristocrats.

ter: "Let him who is greatest among you be your servant." Since the year 1870, for now thirty-five years, despite the usual Bourbon contingent that "we have always with us," the superior class of the South has given itself to the schooling of the plain people of both races, with an intelligence and zeal and at a sacrifice of money unsurpassed in the history of education.

I speak now of what I know. For twenty years I lived in the South in a "Ministry of Education" that included the whole people, from lowest to highest. For ten years past, in writing for the National Government the "history of the American common school," I have learned how, for two hundred and fifty years, the people of the North have been at work and through what toils, conflicts, sacrifices and countless experiments they have at last given to the republic its most precious possession—the present system of common, private and incorporated schools of every grade. And I say again, in view of all this, that whatever discount must be made for inevitable failure, indifference and hostility, no more valuable, patriotic and thoroughly American work has been done during these thirty years than by the superior people of the South in the planting of the common school and the revival of the higher education for both races and all classes. No group of men better deserves enrollment with the "fathers of their country" than George Peabody, an adopted citizen of the South, with Johns Hopkins, Paul Tulane, Mrs. Newcomb and others, and with them the leaders of education: William Preston Johnston, Atticus Haygood, Hugh S. Thompson and Dr. J. L. M. Curry, who already have gone on to the beyond; and another multitude, just "resting from their labors," men and "noble women not a few"—Laura Haygood, Clara Conway and Mary Stamps among the noblest of the noble.

"Part of the host have crossed the flood
And part are crossing now."

In this era of progress fifty per cent of the ten millions of negro citizens have learned to read the Bible and write their ballot—as soon as the rest of the plain people of the South will let them cast it. A great inroad has been made upon the fearful white illiteracy of fifty years ago. Multitudes of ambitious boys and girls, whose fathers and mothers "died without the sight," have welcomed the rising sun that now darts its searchlight into the darkest corners of the land. The latest Government report from the present sixteen States we used to call the South, excepting Missouri, gives the following record of public school affairs: Number of children and youth in school, 5,894,731. Average number of years in school for each pupil, 3½. Average number of school days in each year, 100½. Total amount expended in 1903 for education, \$31,000,000.00. (In the same year the State of New York expended \$37,000,000.00.) It may be fairly stated that during many years since the war these States have expended as largely from their own property valuation in proportion as the North, with a far greater strain upon the educational public to maintain what has been gained each year and to make reliable progress.

And never was the North so ready, with no disposition to interfere in local school administration and no assumption of patronage, to pour out its wealth for the uplift of the plain people of the South of both races; to say nothing of its enormous financial investments in the material and industrial progress of this section, as to-day.

The final demonstration of the old-time Southern aristocracy that began with the establishment and perished in the attempt to destroy the republic; not as an organization, but through the last group of eminent statesmen the South has sent to Congress; was its splendid advocacy of the "Blair bill" for National Aid to Education; three times passed at the entreaty in the South of eighteen of the twenty-two Senators from the ex-Confederate States. The history of that eventful ten years has never yet been written. The North, and even New England, for good reasons, does not yet want it written. Had that great act of statesmanship become a law, with only an enforcement of average honesty, it would have furnished, not only to the present fifteen millions of the white, but to ten millions of the plainest plain colored Southern people to-day a common school as good as the West had enjoyed up to 1860. Thanks to several sorts of people, each of whom in turn will be brought to the bar of the final history that is written "by the inspiration of God," receive its sentence and pass on, this great bill was defeated. But no such demonstration of patriotic statesmanship and political foresight has come from the South since 1860, as this memorable Senatorial discussion, conducted under the approval of almost every superior educator of that section. History will put this on record, and it will be seen again that, finally, any Anglo-Saxon aristocracy, at home or abroad, can be trusted at the last emergency, at least through its own liberal wing, to stand up for the fundamental rights and the true glory of the whole people.

The failure of that final effort in the decade between 1880 and 1890 brought a great loss of heart and hope to the whole upper story of Southern civilization. But the time was then ripe for a new appearance on the stage of public

affairs of the plain people, who for twenty years had been gradually moving to the front. It had already developed the class, most dangerous in public affairs—the first crop of political leaders raised up from a people inexperienced in the use of political power, and long subservient to a powerful and concentrated dominant class. It was fit that South Carolina, the revolutionary State of the South, and the State where the plain people had been from the beginning most thoroughly under the ban, should lead in this outbreak under the leadership of that most remarkable combination of the shrewd, far-seeing politician and champion political freak of American politics—the Honorable Benjamin Tillman. He saw that the hour had struck to summon the plain white people of the South to the government of at least the eleven ex-Confederate States. For the past fifteen years he has been the ablest and most conspicuous leader of the movement that has brought every State that bolted the Union in 1861 under the absolute political control of the plain people. And he will be remembered chiefly from his praiseworthy educational labors for his own State, although otherwise forgotten. Nearly every important post of public influence in every one of these States is now held by the type of politician that always appears as the first representative of such a movement. Within these fifteen years, with the one break of North Carolina, these eleven ex-Confederate States have been governed by this type of leaders who have thus become the political successors of the great statesmen identified with the founding, the expansion, and, largely, with the glory of the nation. The plain white people of the South are now, for the first time, in power, but in the hands of untrained and ambitious leaders, who are often acting with questionable wisdom as to the permanent interests of their own section and the nation.

Meanwhile, in the face of the opposition of this political combination, the Republic has made the final new departure that every Christian nation must make; as inevitably as a rising young man must surround himself with a family of children to be educated, or remain a fruitless bachelor. That new departure is: the taking to itself of colonies from the child peoples who still comprise a majority of the inhabitants of the earth, to "train in the way they should go," and, according to the national ideal of a Christian republican civilization.

So here we are today; a people of eighty millions, no longer Anglo-Saxon, but of the new cosmopolitan American type, made up from every European nationality. There are in greater New York more Jewish American citizens than in Jerusalem; more Irishmen than in Dublin; except two or more cities of Central Europe, more of the Germanic and northern European sort; more southern-born white people than in New Orleans; only 27 per cent of what we used to call "Native American Stock." While Southern politicians pose as the purest of the Anglo-Saxon pure—whatever that may be—they are already scheming to flood this country with new millions of the ignorant Latin European folk, to "fight it out," through the labor unions with the ten millions of the native colored race that have made their States what they are. Today, of our ninety millions, one-fourth, here and in our colonies, consists of the plainest plain; the child peoples that within the past generation, for the first time, by the military power of the republic, have been liberated from the bondage of three hundred years.

The nation's call for the coming century, to which, indeed, all of Europe is waking up, is the solution of the problem of the ages: how to educate "all sorts and conditions of men," all the immortal children of a God whose name is love; into the final achievement of Christian statesmanship; the art of "dwelling together in unity," every man in his own place; all "working together for good," to bring in the kingdom of heaven on earth.

This republic, so far, has not only "followed the American flag," but the American flag has from the beginning followed the divine Providence; the Creator of all worlds, the Sovereign of every human soul. Guided by that Providence, the nation is called to deal, on the one hand with the American representatives of "Darkest Africa," and on the other with the first ten millions in Asia invited to sit down at the table and eat and drink at the banquet that celebrates the inauguration of a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," round the world. No section, no class, no party, no church will be entrusted with the working out of this mighty problem. It is given alone to the whole American people to decide between the Pagan and the Christian way of solving this riddle of the ages; the last and most obstinate "sum" to be "ciphered out," to "bring the right answer," on peril of being remanded to the dust heap of history, where lie the remains of every nation of the past that "knew not God."

The Pagan theory of the so-called "race question" is briefly this: Government of the many by the few and for the few; a man born in the superior class is always superior; a man born in the inferior class always inferior. Every superior

man and woman is a brevet deity, promoted at last to the Pagan Pantheon, where is gathered together a celestial rabble, best represented in the mythologies of Greece and Rome with the "dim religious" background of the Gods who were no Gods; the awful fates of the Oriental world. The business of the dignitaries in this Pantheon is, in the intervals of its own quarrels in the upper story, above the clouds, to amuse itself with petting or tormenting the swarming millions of "human trash" in this "vale of tears below." And unless that celestial crowd has greatly mended its "tricks and manners," if following the example of royal visitations to our Republican shores, it should appear some fine Monday morning in the Greater New York, every soul of them would be in Sing Sing, each awaiting its turn to mount the electric chair before Saturday night. Or if they landed in New Orleans, they would all be lynched before sundown of the same day, amid the applause of the American people.

Eighteen centuries ago, when the whole civilized world was gathered up in the fist of a Roman Emperor, awaiting his assassination on earth to become a new God in the Pantheon, a wandering prophet, away off in a province more obscure than any island in the Oriental seas today, in a plain talk with a group of plain people about him, laid down the law of life which, yet, only half understood and less than half applied, has already created what we call Christendom. In two sentences, containing thirty-two words, all of which could be engraved within the golden circle of the American eagle—value ten dollars—Jesus said: "Let him who is greatest among you be your servant. Even as the son of man came not to be ministered unto but to minister and to give his life a ransom for many." Just in proportion as every so-called Christian people has "squared up" to this supreme law of human life, this absolute constitution of human government, it has become a permanent nationality; and today only as any nation is working on that line is it a vital power in the progress of mankind.

Now, the plain people of the South; for the first time in political power, and fast becoming supreme in Southern society, is taking its first lessons in the art of republican government, according to the ideals of the fathers. These ideals, a hundred years ago, were the highest conception then reached of the method of solving all race questions, laid down by the greatest teacher and statesmen, because the Savior of mankind. I am not here to tell you what success or failure has attended this beginning, under the sort of Southern leadership that appears, on the first Monday of every December, in the Capitol at Washington. Only, let us not imagine for a moment that the acts of half a dozen Legislatures, and the vaticinations of the gospel of sociology of which Orator John Temple Graves is the prophet, are to be the permanent decisions of the fifteen millions of our white Southern folk. For every white man in the South today has become in an eminent sense one of the plain people; and in the outcome we shall see there, as everywhere, the survival of the fittest.

Nobody cares what company a gentleman in Virginia or Texas chooses to keep, if he manages to keep outside of the "revised statutes." But every gentleman and lady in this Republic will some day find out that there is no permanent class or caste in this Nation, made up of every shadow of a shade of color and every variety of race and "previous condition" on the face of the earth. So our friends can be excused from lying awake o' nights, scheming to preserve the "purity of the Anglo-Saxon race," by remanding twenty millions now under the American flag to the condition of the old European serfdom that Russia is lying awake o' nights with hideous dreams, just now, agonizing how to change to a new Russian citizenship. If these admirable people will read their New Testament through the spectacles of the "common Christianity," and realize that they have today the grandest opportunity on earth in the education and training of their ten millions of colored citizens, not to be Anglo-Saxons, but to become the best that the Lord of us all had in mind at their introduction upon earth, they can safely leave the business of evolving the new American order of society in His hands. For in this Republic the "best society" means the society of the best people, of all sorts and conditions. This uppermost of all "upper classes" lives with its doors and windows open, four square to all comers. Anybody from anywhere may come in and live and be happy, as long as he understands and tries to live up to the conviction that all his superiorities are loaned to him by God for the sake of the "general welfare." And he will cease to be a member of God's American aristocracy when he makes up his mind not to live up there, but to leave the Father's house and waste his substance in any kind of "riotous living." But he must not be surprised if he finds up there a certain little Hebrew widow who one day, surrounded by the "smart set" of Jerusalem, modestly appeared at the public treasury and "cast in all her living," two mites; less than anybody would now drop into the American contribution box in its endless round from church to church. And a certain young man, afterwards crucified as a heretic and a rebel, looking on, remarked, "She hath given her all."

This conceit of the latest Southern sociology, with several other notions of similar import, all tracing their descent from Pagan Rome and fatalistic India, is bound, in the providence of God that, like the pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night, goes before the flag,

"To have its little day—
But thou, O Lord, art more than they."

Now, how shall the plain people of the South be educated up to the ideals of the true Washington, the true Jefferson, the real Franklin, the upper strata of the fathers we all alike hold in reverence?

The nation, as represented by the North today, can do little save what it has practically for the past twenty-five years done—leave these eleven ex-Confederate States in a political minority, as long as they please to isolate themselves from the present American ideals and policies of national life. Meanwhile we can show them, in dealing with the child peoples in our new colonies, our way of "solving the race question." But there is a point beyond which no party or State can go in dealing with those twenty millions of our new citizens without "coming up to the Captain's office to settle." And, thanks to the superior class of the colored people, under the leadership of their first statesman who has the right to assume the name of Washington; in connection with that portion of the Southern white people who will see that in dealing with them "the Republic receives no harm," we can safely, for the present, leave the masses of the plain people of the South to their own home schoolmaster for instruction and leadership. In due time they will, doubtless, touch elbows with our Christian civilization, and realize the beautiful ideal of union now set forth by our preacher President; in his travels through the Southland to his month's interview with the inhabitants of the wilderness; who probably by our grandchildren will be gathered into schools, where the lion and the lamb may lie down, outside each other, and be at peace.

Our magnificent North, in its joy and gladness over the ending of the Civil War, has never yet quite understood the part so nobly played by the loyal South in the saving of the Union. What with the five loyal border States, Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware; with the almost united patriotism of the entire Appalachian region and other portions of the Southwest; it is not an exaggeration to say that to them and the descendants of the immigrating Southern people in the Northwest the Union must have been indebted for well-nigh 500,000 of its three million soldiers, first and last, under arms. With the strategic importance of this great "buffer" between the fighting North and the eleven Confederate States, and, above all, the marvelous political strategy of Abraham Lincoln in the White House; to say nothing of the splendid military and naval leadership of Thomas and Farragut and the group they represented; it is not too much to assert that if the Republic was not saved by the Southern loyal soldiery, three times the number at any time commanded by Washington, it was saved from perhaps another four years of General Sherman's "Hell," with its terrors of further desolation and more enduring unreconciliation.

Since 1865 the struggle for an all-round Americanism in these five States, even extending to Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, has been prolonged, and is now only in the beginning. West Virginia was the first Southern State that moved in the establishment of the full common school, even before the close of the Civil War.

Of these 500,000 white and colored soldiery, none are more deserving of the nation's gratitude than the strong fighters from the highland region, which perhaps sent forth, men and boys, a half of this patriotic host. During those awful years, living in the city of Cincinnati, then the best Northern watch-tower of the Southwest, compelled by an unworkable body to stay at home and do my best for my country, my frequent habit was to visit the landings at the river when the boats came in from above, crowded with women and children, who, all the way from the Queen City to the Big Sandy, were cared for by the good people along the northern Ohio shore. It was then that I said to myself: "This country owes to these fathers and mothers, who, like the widow of Palestine, have 'given their all' and then 'thrown themselves in,' the training that shall make their children and their children's children worthy of themselves. God helping me, I will enlist in that war." And twenty years later I heard the call and went forth, and now, for five and twenty years, have done my uttermost to help my country pay that debt.

This home leadership that shall bring the plain people of the South into no politician's rhetorical, recognizes the full opportunity


and obligation of "working together for good" in the uplift of the whole people, must largely be assumed by the descendants of those courageous men and women who under almost incredible peril and sacrifice a generation ago stood up for the salvation of the republic. In a hundred ways that these young people know a hundred times better than anybody from the North can tell (Continued on Page 7.)

The Plain People Begin To Govern.

The Pagan Theory of Caste.

A Task for the Young Men and Women of the South.

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.



W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE
\$3.50 SHOES

Also, \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.25 for Men; \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.00 for Boys; \$2.00 and \$1.75 for Youths.

The reputation of W. L. Douglas shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes, because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

We carry a full line, and can insure a perfect fit. Inspection invited.

COYLE & HAYES

BEREA, KENTUCKY

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

T. J. Coyle is having a well drilled on his property near Welch's.

S. B. Combs is planning to build a new dwelling on Center Street.

John F. Dean, of Jackson county, was visiting in Berea Wednesday.

Miss Francis Shultz is a welcome visitor at Ladies Hall until after Commencement.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ebbert, of Cincinnati, visited the College for a few hours on Monday.

Miss Maud Pearl, of Altamont, is visiting with her sister, Mrs. C. F. Hanson, until after Commencement.

James Lakes, from Wind Cave, Jackson county, arrived here last week. He is at work for the College.

A. J. Smith is having his one-story building repaired on Center Street. Edward Anderson is the carpenter.

The annual Trustee Meeting occurs on the day after Commencement, beginning with a joint session with the Faculty at 8 o'clock.

The Normal students are taking advantage of the travelling libraries and boxes of books which can be made up for their summer work.

Mrs. McComis, of Laurel county, is visiting at the home of her son, S. J. McComis, Berea. Mrs. McComis is accompanied by a younger son.

The efficiency of the Berea College Brickyard is evidenced from the fact that 82,065 bricks were loaded on the cars for shipment on May 26.

The Harmonia Society, in connection with the Orchestra, on

Monday, June 5, will render Spohr's great Oratorio, "The Last Judgment."

Mrs. M. J. McCollum left on Tuesday morning for Chicago, where she will spend the summer with her daughter, Dr. Sallie McCollum, of that city.

Allen E. Beatty graduates from the Medical Department of Howard University, on Thursday evening, June 1st. Berea sends him her congratulations and good wishes.

W. B. Combs, the well-known mechanic of McKee, arrived Monday with his well equipped supply of tools. He comes to do finishing work for his brother, H. C. Combs.

Mrs. Amanda Simpson Winans, of Cincinnati, is visiting at the home of her cousin, Mrs. C. L. Hanson, Berea. Mrs. Winans is a first cousin of Gen. U. S. Grant, and at the age of sixty-eight is quite active, and with the exception of a recent illness has enjoyed good health.

The short address after the main speech by Hon. John D. White on the afternoon of Commencement Day will be of unusual interest this year. Dr. A. M. Brodie, who gave the Commencement address a few years ago, will be here, as well as many other speakers of distinction.

Mr. Geo. Pow was the recipient of an unusually pleasant surprise on Monday evening last. He was waited on in an informal way by a committee of Alpha Zeta ladies, who presented him with a handsome gold ring, bearing his name and the

year inside, and ornamented on the outside with an A. Z. monogram, as a token of the respect in which he is held, and his popularity among that body.

The Senior Class was much in evidence at the Tabernacle Wednesday morning. After the chapel exercises, the sound as of a rushing wind was heard, then "boom," and in stentorian tones "B-E-R-E-A, '05" was hurled forth in rapid succession by this august body. The words of a song to the tune of "Berea" told the tale of their achievements past and present, and their aspirations for the future.

Mr. W. A. Hillis, Superintendent of the American Sunday School Union work in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio, has been in Berea for a few days, enlisting students for Sunday School work during the vacation. Mr. Hillis conducted the chapel exercises on Wednesday morning, and gave a very helpful homily on the 23rd psalm.

Miss Castine and Miss Kirkoff remained in Berea a day on their way north to Michigan to spend their vacation. They have been engaged in work in connection with the school operated in McKee under the auspices of the Reformed Church of America. This work has been recently re-inforced by the arrival of Rev. Isaac Messier and wife, of New York state. Mr. Messier was in town Monday arranging for the transfer of his household effects from Berea to McKee.

Friday evening was "love-feast night" among the literary societies. The occasion was no exception to the rule, as a time of good fellowship and freedom among the members. One interesting feature of the evening, so far as Alpha Zeta and Phi Delta were concerned, was the presentation of the Chez Trophy Cup to Phi Delta, the winners of the coveted prize for 1905, by a committee appointed by Alpha Zeta, the holders of the Cup for 1904. When the presentation had been made, the victors invited Alpha Zeta as a body to join with them in sipping a friendly draught from the cup in honor of the occasion.

Stop, and read the notices. "The Last Judgment," Monday, June 5, Harmonia and Orchestra.

DECORATION DAY.

Decoration Day was observed in Berea with the usual heartiness which characterizes the recognition of this day here each year. A large crowd gathered at the Tabernacle at 9:30 a.m. to enjoy the exercises given by the Model Schools and Rhetorical Classes. Then followed the march of the veterans, headed by the College Band, to the Cemetery, where the decoration ceremonies were performed over the graves of the veterans buried there. As is the custom, basket dinner was enjoyed on the College campus by the members of the G. A. R. Post and their friends. Coffee was furnished free of charge.

At 1:30 the afternoon exercises were opened by music by the Band and prayer by President Frost. The program consisted of a recitation, flag drill by Miss Boice's school, and a quartet by Misses Hollister and Jones, and Messrs. Dick and Horton. Prof. Dodge was the speaker of the occasion, and delivered an eloquent address on the life of James A. Garfield. Speaking from a personal acquaintance with the subject of his address, Prof. Dodge gave the story of the great statesman's life in a forceful and exceedingly interesting manner. In concluding his remarks, the speaker summed up the ten characteristics which stood out as cardinal points in Garfield's personality. They were economy of time,

self control, unyielding fidelity, moral courage, politeness, genial disposition, freedom from selfish ambition, domestic love, piety, wide philanthropy.

The consideration of such a life, under the guidance of so able a speaker, could not but inspire the hearers to imitate the noble qualities so prominent in the character of the lamented president. The circumstances under which the address was given were very trying, owing to a large number of persons who were entering or leaving the building during the exercise. Uncalled for conversation in the audience was an additional trial to the speaker.

The Glee Club rendered a selection which was much enjoyed, and prayer by the chairman brought a most profitable service to a close.

The Ladies' Aid had a refreshment booth on the grounds, from which they dispensed ice cream, cake and lemonade.

Friends! You cannot afford to miss the greatest musical treat of the year—"The Last Judgment"—given by the Harmonia Society.

FIELD DAY.

Berea's annual athletic contest occurred last Thursday, and was one of the pleasantest occasions of the kind in the history of the College. Quite early in the morning committees from Alpha Zeta and Phi Delta were hard at work erecting tents for their respective societies at either end of the Athletic Park; the crimson and the gold occupying the north end tent, and the orange and black, the quarters at the south end.

Though the weather was threatening in the morning, and throught the day, the rain withheld its downfall until quite late in the evening, and the various events were carried on without any interruption from the elements.

Considerable hard work had been put on the new running track in the few days previous to the meet, and it was in fairly good shape for the races, though by no means a finished production.

By 8:30 a.m. the crowd began to assemble, and when the pistol shot was fired to start the first event, an hour later, quite a large number had gathered to witness the struggle, and cheer their favorites on to victory.

There were sixteen events in all, but only eleven of these were included in the Chez Cup competition. They were as follows: 16 pound shot put; 100 yards dash; running high jump; 220 yards dash; 440 yards dash; running broad jump; pole vault; one half mile run; 220 yards hurdle race; one mile relay race, and the one mile run. The other events were: 50 yards dash; 12 lb. hammer throw; running hop-step-and-jump; one half mile walk, and a ride shoot.

Beta Kappa had entered no track team, though she had representatives in several events. The competition for the trophy cup was between the teams entered by Phi Delta and Alpha Zeta, and was intensely interesting thruout. The men of both societies had been training hard and long for the occasion, and entered the contest prepared to do their best for the colors they represented.

Though the meet was not noted for its high records, it was nevertheless a success from the standpoint of keen though good-natured rivalry which was in evidence during the entire day. The gate receipts also exceeded the expectations of the Association, and will go a good ways towards paying off the debt incurred in building the new track.

The winners in the eleven events were as follows:

16 LB. SHOT PUT—31 FT. 10 1/2 IN.	H. Postlewait, C. C. Hudson, J. R. Younge.
100 YARDS DASH—11 1/5 SEC.	J. Bender, Frank Fowler, C. Canfield.
RUNNING HIGH JUMP—4 FT. 9 IN.	Ralph Osborne, H. Postlewait, C. Hunt.
220 YARDS DASH—24 1/5 SEC.	C. Canfield, Geo. Anderson, J. Bender.
440 YARDS DASH—57 1/5 SEC.	C. Canfield, G. Anderson, Bender and Pearson.
RUNNING BROAD JUMP—17 FT. 8 1/2 IN.	C. Canfield, C. Hunt, N. Frost.
POLE VAULT—8 FT. 10 IN.	N. Frost, J. Bender, R. Hoffman and C. Hunt.
ONE HALF MILE RUN—2 MIN. 24 2/5 SEC.	J. Caldwell, H. Clark, (J. Girardon), Black.
220 YARDS HURDLE RACE—32 SEC.	C. Canfield, R. Hoffman and J. Bender.
ONE MILE RELAY RACE—4 MIN. 6 SEC.	Alpha Zeta, Phi Delta, Beta Kappa.
ONE MILE RUN—4 MIN. 43 SEC.	J. Girardon (College), C. Canfield, U. Hudson, R. Hoffman.
Total number of Points made—	
PHI DELTA	68
ALPHA ZETA	29
BETA KAPPA	2

Events not in Cup competition.

50 YARDS DASH—6 1/5 SEC.	J. Bender, C. Canfield.
12 LB. HAMMER THROW—95 FT. 10 IN.	H. Postlewait, C. Hudson, J. Young, Ezekiah Washburn.
ONE HALF MILE WALK—4 MIN. 27 SEC.	

The silver medal which was given by the Athletic Association to the competitor winning the highest number of points out of the sixteen events was won by Clare Canfield, who had 27 points to his credit as a result of his prowess.

The Y. W. C. A. had a booth in the grounds, and were very active in supplying the wants of those who desired ice-cream, cake or candy.

Berea has the largest, most complete, and up-to-date Drug Store in Madison County.

We are especially well equipped for the prompt filling of prescriptions. Only pure and fresh drugs used. We Solicit your patronage and assure fair treatment and appreciation.

The PORTER DRUG CO.
The place where "Purity is Paramount"

The Celebrated Worcester Corsets.

Dry Goods in all the Leading Fabrics, Waistings for Hot Days, Laces, Insertings and Embroideries in the Leading Designs, Notions of all kinds, and in fact everything which is necessary for ladies' and children's wear.

SKIRTS

Millinery
RIBBONS & FANS
C. J. Hanson & Co.
"The Shop for Ladies"

Do You Feel Safe Without Fire Insurance?

You wouldn't miss the small amount it would take to pay insurance. But you would miss your home if you should lose it and no insurance. Can write you in any of the good Companies.

FIRE, LIFE, and ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
REAL ESTATE BOUGHT, SOLD, and TRANSFERRED.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

W. H. PORTER, Berea, Ky.
AT THE BANK.

American Gentleman SHOE

A HANDSOME SHOE
all leathers,
all styles.
This is one



HAMILTON-BROWN
LARGEST
SHOE CO.
ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.
MAKERS

WITH THE CHARACTER
OF THE
MAN

New Cash Store,
C. C. RHODUS, Prop.
BEREA, - KENTUCKY.

PRICE: \$3.50

Fanny Crosby, Blind Hymn Writer.

Fanny Crosby, the blind writer of songs and hymns, was eighty-five years old on the 26th of last March. She was born in Southeast, Putnam county, N. Y., and now lives in Bridgeport, Conn. When she was an infant she was rendered sightless by the application of hot poultices to her eyes during an illness. As a girl she was sent to an



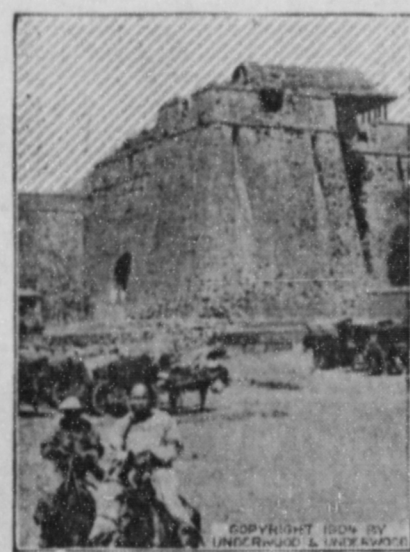
institution for the blind and there became so proficient that she was made an instructor. She married a blind music teacher named Alexander Van Alstyne. She has written thousands of hymns and songs, among the best known being "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower," and "Safe in the Arms of Jesus."

Rowland Thomas, Prize Winner.

Rowland Thomas, whose story, entitled "Fagan," won the \$5,000 prize in the Collier's Weekly short story contest, was born at Castine, Me., in 1879 and is the son of the Rev. Lewis J. Thomas, a Congregational minister of Peabody, Mass. Young Thomas graduated from Harvard, summa cum laude, in 1901, and at once went to the Philippines, where he devoted himself to gathering material for writing. He traveled extensively in the archipelago and spent two years there studying the condition of the natives and of the American troops. He then returned to the United States and devoted himself to writing for newspapers and magazines.

The Walls of Mukden.

The city of Mukden, in Manchuria, has had three walls. The innermost wall was that around the forbidden city, Chialantien, and that has disappeared, but two other walls remain. The wall of brick and stone erected some three centuries ago incloses the ancient parts of the town and is forty feet high and sixty feet broad at the base, narrow-



ing to twenty-five at the top. After it was built shops grew up outside of it and inns were established to shelter travelers who arrived after the city gates were closed. In time there was quite a community outside the city's high wall, so another wall was built, fifteen feet high and of mud, surrounding the entire city.

Morganatic Wife of Grand Duke Paul.

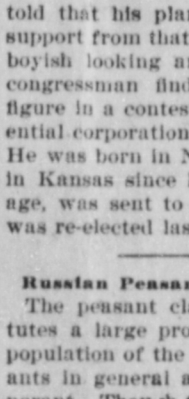
The Grand Duke Paul of Russia, who is the youngest of the czar's uncles and a brother of the late Grand Duke Sergius, has had a number of affairs of the heart, some of which have not been much to his credit. His present



wife was formerly the spouse of the Baron Pistoloff. The grand duke's attentions to her caused her husband to obtain a divorce from her. Some time afterward she married the Grand Duke Paul. He was banished from Russia and deprived of title and estates, but was permitted to return to attend the funeral of Sergius.

Congressman Philip P. Campbell.

Philip Pitt Campbell is a young man who awoke the other day to find himself famous. At the moment when the whole country was ready to focus its vision on the subject he introduced in the house of representatives a resolution for the investigation of the Standard Oil trust. His own state of Kansas was already up in arms against the trust. Other states were ready to join hands with it. Campbell's timely resolution gave a national scope to the whole situation. He was at once called to the White House and told that his plan would have hearty support from that quarter, and now the boyish looking and easy going young congressman finds himself a leading figure in a contest with the most influential corporation in the United States. He was born in Nova Scotia, has lived in Kansas since he was four years of age, was sent to congress in 1902 and was re-elected last November.

**Russian Peasant Girl in Costume.**

The peasant class in Russia constitutes a large proportion of the whole population of the empire, and the peasants in general are very poor and ignorant. Though they have many hard-



ships to contend with, they are a cheerful people and have picturesque customs. The women and girls are fond of assuming gay, but often becoming, costumes for the holiday fetes which now and then are held. In spite of the obstacles to their advance the peasants have made great progress since freed from serfdom by Czar Alexander II.

Signor Guglielmo Marconi's Bride.

The wireless telegraphy inventor, Signor Guglielmo Marconi, recently took as his bride an Irish beauty, the Hon. Beatrice O'Brien. She is vivacious and witty, is the daughter of the fifteenth Baron Inchiquin and is one of eight sisters. She can trace her descent



from the famous Irish monarch, Brian Borohme, who was king of the Emerald Isle from 1002 to 1014 and was slain at the head of his army at the battle of Clontarf. His grandson, Turlogh, king of Munster, had four sons, the third of whom was the progenitor of the Barons Inchiquin. Marconi's choice of a bride from Ireland is not inappropriate, as his mother came of the Irish race.

General Stephen D. Lee.

General Stephen D. Lee of Mississippi, the distinguished ex-Confederate officer who is now commander in chief of the United Confederate Veterans, recently issued a proclamation praising congress for passing the measure relating to the return of Confederate battle flags and commending President Roosevelt for his prompt signature of the bill. He says this action is fresh evidence that no sectional lines now exist in the United States and that all within the bounds of the republic are Americans devoted to a common flag.



General Lee was born at Charleston, S. C., in 1833 and educated at West Point. A captain at the beginning of the war, he commanded the artillery of Beauregard's army at the bombardment of Fort Sumter. He rose to the rank of lieutenant general. Since the close of the war he has devoted himself to obliterating bitter feelings between north and south. He is much interested in the work of historical societies.

The Home

JENNIE LESTER HILL, Editor

Glories of Womanhood.

A woman's power avails most when it is asserted least. Strenuousness, or perhaps strenuosity—I am not quite sure which is the better form of the insistent noun—is a quality which has long existed in people and things; but the high honor and the important role which are claimed for it today are somewhat recent, and before the claim is granted it would be well for us to have a little clearer idea of what the quality means.

Is it simply another name for earnestness, vigor, energy? Surely, then, it is a good thing and most to be desired in boys and girls, in men and women. It is not the highest quality. Thoughtfulness is higher. Sincerity is higher. Charity is the highest of all. But these noble traits are enhanced in value when they are filled with courage and lived out with steady force.

The strenuous life is the life that sounds like a trumpet. It is dominant, assertive, militant. There is a tone of defiance and strife in it. It is next door to a strident life. If this is what it means, it is not a natural nor a desirable life for girls.

I take it for granted that a man and a woman are of the same worth and not of the same kind. A woman's special and inestimable value in the world lies just in the qualities which make her womanhood. And these are things which strenuousness must disturb, if not destroy.

A serene and gentle dignity, a tranquil wisdom to counsel and restrain; a fine delicacy of feeling, quick to rejoice, tender to suffer, yet patient to endure; a subtle sense of the values of small, unpurchasable things; a power of great confidence and of self-sacrifice almost limitless where love speaks the word and duty shows the task; an instinct of protection and a joyful pride in mothering the weak; a brave loyalty to the rights of the heart against "the freezing reason's colder part"; a noble hunger and thirst for harmony; an impregnable strength of personal reserve; and an exhaustless generosity of personal surrender—these are the native glories of womanhood. These are the things that life, if true and well ordered, should deepen, unfold, brighten and harmonize in the perfection of a woman's character.

Henry Van Dyke, in *Harper's Bazar*.

Berea College Anniversaries.

Friday, June 2—Class Day Exercises.

Sunday, June 4—Sermon to Graduates, Rev. J. F. Loba, D. D., Evanston, Ill.

Monday, June 5—Concert by Harmonia Society.

Tuesday, June 6—Address to Literary Societies.

Wednesday, June 7—Commencement.

9 A. M.—Exhibitions of Industries. Addresses by Graduates. Conferring of Degrees.

11:30—Laying of Corner Stone of Carnegie Library, Hon. C. F. Burman, Richmond.

1 P. M.—Opening of Water Works, Mrs. Wm. E. Barton, Chicago.

1:30 P. M.—Commencement Address, Hon. J. D. White, Manchester. Short addresses by various speakers.

Fall Term opens Wednesday, September 13.

THE STUDENT'S LETTER.

It May Be Regarded As An Apology and Diploma Given.

Lexington, Ky., May 31.—Karl Dietrich, the student suspended for criticizing the faculty of Kentucky State college in the Class Grumbler, wrote a letter to the faculty expressing sorrow that he injured the feelings of members of the faculty, but saying he had nothing for which to apologize. He also wrote a request to the class that the resolution against participating in class-day exercises be rescinded, but the class, at a meeting, refused to comply. The board of trustees will be asked to take the matter out of the hands of the faculty and give young Dietrich his diploma, and, thus failing, the student's father will apply to the courts. It is barely possible Dietrich's letter will be regarded as an apology and the ban of the faculty withdrawn.

Hunter Accidentally Shot.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., May 31.—A 14-year-old son of Thomas Marcum met with a fatal accident while hunting. He pushed his gun through a fence and in climbing over struck the barrel with his foot. The gun was discharged, tearing off one of his legs. He suffered horribly for a few hours when death relieved him.

Fatal Feud Revival.

Owingsville, Ky., May 31.—It is reported here that French Turner has killed Wilson Howard, 45, on a lonely mountain road in Halan county. Both men were prominent in the Turner-Howard feud several years ago. Further trouble is expected. Turner has not yet been captured.

The Farm

SILAS CHEEVER MASON, Editor

The Kentucky Coffee Tree.

From New York southward and westward grows a massive, ragged, round-headed tree not appreciated by one land owner in a hundred. It prefers a soil rather tenacious and inclining to retentiveness. The wood is reddish in color, hard and enduring. The foliage is late in expanding and is like the frong of a palm. In fact this is the only native tree we have of tropical appearance. As found in the woodland, it is of irregular flakey arrangement, exceeding graceful in its laminar structure and exceedingly pretty in its dull greenish-blue foliage. When planted on the lawn it quickly makes an upright oval, perfectly symmetrical and more truly the embodiment of sturdy strength than the burr oak, even.

The flowers are born in racemes four or five inches long; they are creamy white, inconspicuous beneath the feathery foliage and, like the violet, must be sought to be found.

If in nature there is a fragrance more exquisite than that of the coffee tree flower it is not known. It is not loud like that of honeysuckle or jasmine. It is not pronounced like that of a rose, violet or mignonette. It is not diffusive like that of the syringa or ripened grapes.

It is a tree of rapid growth. In 1873-4 Thomas Meehan planted in Fairmount Park practically every native and foreign growth hardy at Philadelphia. There were some six hundred distinct kinds. In thirty years the capability of a tree is fairly unfolded and the measure of its development demonstrated. That delightful spot is a Mecca to which lovers of the tree turn with joy. Just in front or a trifle to the left of Memorial Hall stands a coffee nut that is the peer of any tree in America. It may be compared to the oaks, the ashes, beeches, larches, maples and birches, to things that grow in this country or that, but there it stands among its fellows as solitary in the splendid grandeur of its own individuality as a sphynx on a desert.

Any one who has the opportunity and plants in some conspicuous place an avenue of Kentucky coffee trees, demonstrating their matchless superiority when studied either as individuals or as an aggregation, will force the acceptance of his judgment on the public. And this tree has merits peculiarly its own which we have overlooked, but which some bright mind will uncover by simply unfolding its beauty on a hilltop, where, all seeing, will believe and plant likewise.

—Kentucky Farmer and Breeder.

ANDERSONVILLE CEMETERY.

A National Salute Fired Over the 14,000 Federal Graves.

Americus, Ga., May 31.—The memorial exercises at Andersonville National cemetery were under the auspices of the Fitzgerald G. A. R. post and were of an impressive character. Rev. O. O. Johnson, of Fitzgerald, delivered the oration, the program being interspersed with musical selections and short addresses from other speakers.

The Americus light infantry, which was ordered to Andersonville to keep the peace among the thousands of negro excursionists, assembled there, marched to the cemetery by special invitation and fired the national salute of honor over the 14,000 federal graves. This is the first time such an invitation has been extended the state troops. United States regulars have performed such duties heretofore.

French Admiral's Grave Decorated.

Newport, R. I., May 31.—The grave of the French Adm. De Tomay, who was sent by his government during the revolutionary war to aid the colonists, was decorated by Sons of the Revolution. Among the flowers was a wreath from a Paris newspaper.

Gettysburg Battlefield.

Gettysburg, Pa., May 31.—Impressive ceremonies characterized the observance of memorial day in the National cemetery here. The procession was headed by former Gov. James A. Beaver, who was the orator of the occasion.

Decoration Day in Paris.

Paris, May 31.—Decoration day was observed in the American colony here. Ambassador McCormick, Consul General Gowsky and other officials attended the ceremony in Picpus cemetery, where the grave of Lafayette was decorated.

Dropped Dead After the Parade.

Detroit, Mich., May 31.—Capt. A. H. Bachman, in charge of the Gratiot station of the police department, and a veteran of the civil war, dropped dead of heart disease after participating in the memorial day parade.

National Memorial Day.

Little Rock, Ark., May 31.—National memorial day was observed in Little Rock with elaborate ceremonies, including a parade and commemorative exercises in the National cemetery.

BEREA FAIR FOR FIRE-SIDE INDUSTRIES

Will be held Wednesday, June 7, 1905, the College Commencement Day, in Room 4, Lincoln Hall.

Read the lists of premiums and prepare to make an exhibit. If you should not receive a premium, you can show your skill and may have a chance to sell something.

Take Notice!

Entries may be made at any time from 1.30 to 4.30 P. M. on Tuesday, June 6, or from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M. on Wednesday, June 7, 1905.

All goods entered for premiums must have been made since last Commencement Day, June 6, 1904.

Home products not included in our list of premiums may be exhibited and offered for sale.

We offer a fine premium for melon-shaped, hickory and oak split baskets and those of peck, half peck or quarter peck size will find a ready sale, if well-made.

Premiums Offered.

	1st prize	2nd prize
Homespun Coverlets	\$2.00	\$1.00
Homespun Tablespreads	1.00	.50
Dimity Counterpanes	2.00	1.00
All-wool Jeans, 10 yards	2.00	1.00
Cotton and Wool Jeans, 10 yards	1.00	.50
Linsey (Linen and Wool) 10 yards	2.00	1.00
Linsey (Cotton and Wool) 10 yards	1.00	.50
All-wool Dress Flannel 10 yards	2.00	1.00
Homespun All-wool Blanket, 5½ yards, twilled	2.00	1.00
Homespun Blanket, cotton and wool, 5½ yards	1.00	.50
Figured Linen, 10 yards	1.00	.50
Double Weave Linen, 10 yards	2.00	1.00
Plain Linen, 10 yards	1.00	.50
Rag Carpet, a web	2.00	1.00
Rag Rugs	1.00	.50
Baskets, melon-shaped, hickory or oak split	1.00	.50
Ax-handles	.50	.25
Wooden fork and spoon	.50	.25
Hand-made Chair	1.75	.75
Hand-made Saddle	1.75	.75
Knit Socks, homespun yarn, indigo blue or blue and white	.50	.25
Knit Mittens, homespun yarn indigo blue or blue and white	.50	.25

For one cut number 400 chain cotton and 25 threads wool-yarn, coarse enough for coverlid weaving and spun on hand-wheel, the following premiums are offered:

	1st.	2nd.
Indigo Blue, dark	2.00	1.00
Yellow	2.00	1.00
Light Green	2.00	1.00
Brown	2.00	1.00
Madder Red	2.00	1.00

The same prizes are offered for one cut homespun linen thread of the above colors.

The dyes must be home-made, not commercial dyes, and the receipt used in dyeing must be given in writing with each color.

Notice.

All goods entered for premiums must have been made since June 6, 1904.

No premiums will be given for any piece of Jeans, Dress Flannels or Linens, which does not contain at least ten yards.

Receipts for dyes used in dyeing yarns or cotton or flax threads must accompany the exhibit and the thread or yarn must meet every requirement stated.

Only second class premiums will be given for second-class work when no first class work has been entered. By order of Committee on Home-spun Fair.

Come friends, and joyously hear the crowing anthem of the year—on Monday night of June 5th, Spohr's Oration.

Writing Him.

"Do you attend cooking school, Miss Peachie?"

"No, indeed. I intend to hire a man who can cook."

Some men try to make a reputation for generosity by giving all of their money to their wives on pay day and then borrowing it all back the next day.

The woman who doesn't keep help likes to talk about the servant girl problem when visiting in another town.



There are sixty minutes in an ordinary hour, but not always in the one the plumber charges for.

We would be a race of millionaires if every man who ever invented a washing machine had made good.

One touch of nature when it comes in the form of a frostbite is not the kind of which the poets sing.

THE HOUSECLEANING SEASON

Is here, and every housewife wants one or more pieces of new FURNITURE, CARPET or MATTING.

Take a Look Through Our Stock

It will surprise you how well and how reasonably we can supply your wants.

IF IT'S FROM US, ITS GOOD.

New Florence Drop Top Ball Bearing Sewing Machines, \$25, \$30 and \$35, worth \$50, \$60 and \$65.

CRUTCHER & EVANS,

Joplin's Old Stand, Richmond, Ky., Day Phone 78; Night Phone 47-66.

Dr. W. G. BEST

DENTIST,

Office over Post Office.

THE BEST

If you get an Osborn you get THE BEST

DISC HARROW'S MOWERS AND RAKES

—Also Sell—

AMERICAN STEEL FENCE.

Let me send you some hay and shipstuff. Good and cheap.

A. P. SETTLE, Jr.

Depot Street, Phone 40

S. R. BAKER

Dentist,

Office Over Printing Office, BEREA, KY.

Office hours from 8 to 4.

Teeth extracted without pain—Somnoforme.

Mrs. Searcy,

having removed her

DRESSMAKING

Over HILL & GABBARD'S Store,

Will be pleased to have Ladies call and see her new designs in Evening and Commencement dresses

Your Heart.

When Your Heart Fails to Pump Your Blood, Trouble Results.

Have you heart trouble? You have, if you find it hard to breathe after walking up stairs, exercising, etc. If you have pain in your left side, in chest, back or shoulder. If you suffer from cold extremities, pale face, blue lips, dry cough, swollen ankles.

If you have fainting spells, breast pang, palpitation, redness of the face, discomfort in sleeping on one side. The only scientific treatment for this whole train of troubles is Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is the prescription of a famous specialist, whose great success in treating obstinate nervous heart disease has made his name pre-eminent in the medical and scientific world.

The medicine will cure you. We know it. We want you to prove it. If first bottle does not benefit, your druggist will give you back your money.

"I have for several years suffered at times with heart trouble. I got so bad I could not sleep half the night, and had to sit up on the side of the bed lots of times to get breath. Three of my brothers have died of heart trouble, and I thought I was going the same way, but about two and a half years ago I got a pamphlet about Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and thought I would try a few bottles. After using them I recovered, and have had better health since then than before for several years. I can heartily recommend them for heart trouble."—REV. JERRY HURT, Pastor Baptist Church, Hurt, Kans.

FREE Write to us for Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank. Our Specialist will diagnose your case, tell you what is wrong, and how to right it. Free. DR. MILES' MEDICAL CO., LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.

DR. SWITZER

CENTER ST.

Just around the corner

Real Estate in Berea.

Anyone wanting to sell or buy improved or unimproved property in Berea, Ky., call on J. P. Bicknell, as he is in the business. I have 40 acres right in the corporation of Berea, which I will sell to any one who wants to make money on town property.

The Citizen
AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.
BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
L. C. NIMMAN, Manager.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
One Year \$1.00
Six Months .50
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BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

Now Furnishings in every room. All service first-class. Popular prices. Merchant Tailoring shop in connection.

CHARLES JACOBS, Prop.
Second Street, opposite Richmond, Ky.

Time Tried and Merit Proved.
One Minute Cough Cure is right on time when it comes to curing Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. It is perfectly harmless, pleasant to take and is the children's favorite Cough Syrup. Sold by Porter Drug Co.

For Sale

About ten or twelve building lots on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, one half mile from Berea, near Berea brick and tiling factory, in a fine locality and good neighborhood. Can be bought right.

For further particulars call on
L. B. MOORE,
Berea, Ky.



S. McQuire

is at all times thoroughly prepared to deal with eye troubles. Your eyes examined by the very best and latest optical instruments. His work gives satisfaction, for prices on all his work are right. Lenses refitted within a few days after taking the order. If you have any defect of vision it will pay you to look over his stock and receive correct treatment.

OPTICIAN, Berea, Ky.

Cleared for Action.
When the body is cleared for action, by Dr. King's New Life Pills, you can tell it by the bloom of health on the cheeks; the brightness of the eyes; the firmness of the flesh and muscles; the buoyancy of the mind. Try them. At Porter Drug Co., 25 cents.

Williams is better prepared than ever to do your WATCH CLOCK, GUN and GENERAL REPAIRING promptly. Cleaning and Pressing a specialty. Work guaranteed.

W. A. Williams,
Main Street Berea, Ky.

Billious Bill was getting bloated, And his tongue was much coated. Patent "tonics" wouldn't cure him. Companies would not insure him. All his friends were badly frightened, But in spirit's soon were lightened, For Bill said—and they believed him, **EARLY RISER** pills relieved him. The Famous Little Pills "EARLY RISERS" cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliouness, etc., by their tonic effect on the liver. They never gripe or sicken, but impart early rising energy. Good for children or adults. Sold by Porter Drug Co.

NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Intelligence Collected and Given to Our Readers in a Condensed Form.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

A Summary of Prominent Events That Have Taken Place During the Past Few Days—The Movements of Government Officials.

In his effort to defeat the consummation of the plan to lease the Philadelphia gas works to the United Gas Improvement Co. for 75 years for \$25,000,000, Mayor Weaver dismissed from office the two principal members of his cabinet.

Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, claims that he will have enough councilmen to sustain his veto of the gas lease bill. The new director of public works annulled the advertisement for bids for street cleaning for 1906. The organization that is endeavoring to accomplish the lease of the gas works holds the city contracts.

Final rejection of union demands, especially those of the Chicago express drivers, was officially announced by the employers. They demanded practically unconditional surrender. The strike in the lumber district spread at great rapidity and practically all business of that kind is at a standstill.

August W. Machen, under sentence of two years for his connection with postal frauds, pleaded guilty to an additional indictment and was at once sentenced to an additional two years' imprisonment.

Lightning struck three girls at Hartford, Ala., killing two of them instantly. There is very little chance for the recovery of the third.

The long talked of Ohio river and Lake Erie ship canal is to become a reality at last through private capital. The undertaking is to be put through by Pittsburgh capitalists who have formed a company.

At Chicago Robert Twitty was shot and instantly killed by his wife in a quarrel which had its inception in the fear that he would be hurt by other people.

Mrs. Mary Ashton Livermore, 85, well-known authoress and lecturer, died at her home in Melrose, Mass. She had been ill with bronchitis but a short time. She was one of the foremost women in America.

About 25 of the leading cement manufacturers of Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, members of the Central Cement association, held a meeting in Grand Rapids and raised the price of cement 5 cents a barrel, to go into effect immediately.

The southern industrial parliament convened in Washington. The object of the meeting is the exchange of ideas regarding matters of importance to the development of the south.

George C. Holden, a post office inspector, who has been on duty in Philadelphia, has been removed from the service. He was suspended some time ago in connection with the investigation in the Storey Cotton Co.

Ten one-story wooden buildings of the National Fireworks Co.'s plant of 60 similar structures at West Hanover, Mass., were destroyed by an explosion in the "mixing" room. One man was hurt.

By the will of W. C. Conner, of Burlington, Ia., who died at Gibraltar, Spain, whither he was seeking health, Mrs. Elizabeth Grannan, a sister, of Zanesville, O., and four children are bequeathed the greater part of his estate of \$200,000.

Barney Oldfield, the well-known autoist, had a narrow escape from death while speeding his machine in a try out preparatory to the races of the Chicago Automobile club. His machine plunged through a fence and Oldfield was rendered unconscious, but no bones were broken.

Gov. Edwin Warfield, of Maryland, accompanied by Thomas A. Whelan, of Baltimore, and Frank H. Platt, of New York, called on the president to suggest to him that the remains of John Paul Jones be deposited in the crypt at the Annapolis naval academy October 19 next.

William H. Conger, the newly appointed ambassador to Mexico, will arrive in Mexico City June 1. In the meantime the embassy will be in charge of William H. Heinke, second secretary.

Gov. Myron T. Herrick was renominated for a second term by the Ohio republican state convention.

Mrs. Cecilia Altage, 62, of St. Louis, died suddenly at the Union station, Columbus, O., while waiting to board a train on her return home.

The banking firm of Burnett, Cummings & Co., Boston, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with liabilities placed at \$1,714,368. The assets are stated to be uncertain.

Two men were killed, one fatally injured, two probably and three slightly injured in a collision between a passenger trolley and a Louisville & Nashville coal car on the Augusta-Aiken railroad near Augusta, Ga.

William Stempler was killed and 50 passengers injured as a result of the collision of two trolley cars returning from Westport, a suburban center near Baltimore.

The post office department officially and emphatically denies the report that Col. Estes G. Rathbone is connected with the postal service as inspector or in any other capacity.

The entire town of Tome, 20 miles south of Albuquerque, N. M., was destroyed by a flood and 600 people are homeless.

Hon. John Dean, a justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, is dead.

Fighting in the Jewish quarters of Warsaw continues. There has been bitter feeling for some time between the better class of Jews and the rowdy element. Eight persons were killed and 100 wounded.

The marriage of Miss Grizelda Houston Hull, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull, to Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hull in Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

United States Senator Benj. Tillman was injured near Edgefield, S. C., by the vehicle in which he was riding going over an embankment in the dark.

Mr. and Mrs. Gust Miller, of Louisville, O., and Mrs. Howell and daughter Anna, of South Bend, Ind., were struck by a passenger train on the Pennsylvania road while out riding and all were instantly killed.

The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Cincinnati Commercial club closed with a notable banquet. The cities which were represented at the banquet were Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, and each was represented by a speaker of national reputation.

A small 16th century drinking cup, carved out of rock crystal and mounted and enameled with gold, was sold at auction in London for the remarkable price of \$81,375.

King Alfonso approved for presentation to the cortes a plan for the rehabilitation of the Spanish fleet. The project contemplates the construction of eight cruisers of 14,000 tons, five protected cruisers and other units.

Secretary Hay has finished the course of baths at Bad Neuhelm and has started for Paris, where Mrs. Hay awaits him. Prof. Greedel is quite satisfied with the effects the taking of the baths have had on Mr. Hay.

In a letter to John J. Flaherty, of Gloucester, Mass., chairman of the democratic state central committee, Gov. William L. Douglas announced his decision not to be a candidate for re-election.

There was opened at Thebes, Ill., to the north and central west a new "gateway" for commerce and traffic and human intercourse with the south and the "great southwest." The only bridge across the Mississippi river between St. Louis and Memphis was formally opened to traffic and dedicated to the use of five great railroad systems.

The United States government denies that it has any intention of purchasing the Island of Sakhalin from Russia.

Ferdinand Palma, until recently a detective sergeant connected with the Detroit detective bureau and prominent as a political leader of the Italian residents, was arrested charged with aiding and abetting in the securing of fraudulent naturalization papers.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, head of the French branch of the banking house bearing the name of Rothschild and governor of the Bank of France, died from acute bronchitis, aggravated by gout.

The cruiser Reina Mercedes, captured by the United States government in the Spanish-American war and recently remodeled at the Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard, went into commission as a receiving ship.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending May 25 number 179, against 191 last week, 184 in the like week in 1904, 181 in 1903 and 163 in 1902.

Jos. Jackson, a notorious moonshiner of Putnam county, West Virginia, was captured by a posse of revenue officers and county authorities after he had wounded three officers. Jackson was caught in his hidden still on a hillside. Although surrounded by officers he emptied two revolvers and a shotgun before surrendering.

A procession of Jews carrying red flags came into contact at Lodz with the Cossacks, who fired, killing three persons and wounding several others.

Dread of her approaching maternity drove Mrs. Laura Wilcox, of Cleveland, O., six months a bride, to self-destruction. She took carbolic acid.

John Halliday, a native of Cincinnati, aged 25, was instantly killed in the shaft of the Mitchell mine, at Placerville. He was working at one of the levels when a piece of inch pipe 36 feet in length fell from the top of the shaft, passed through a two-inch platform above his head and entered his body just above the left breast and passed entirely through, emerging at the hip.

Moses Hicks, of Huntington, W. Va., was committed to the asylum for the insane there, as the result of incessant cigarette smoking. He is said to have smoked as high as 100 cigarettes a day.

The general executive board of the Chicago Teamsters' union has taken the management of the strike out of the hands of President Shea, and it will be managed hereafter by the members of the executive board and the local strike committee.

President Roosevelt in a message to the Presbyterian general assembly in session at Winona Lake, Ind., expressed the hope that the day would soon come when all branches of the Presbyterian church would be united into one great body.

Fighting has been in progress for three days between Mussulmans and Christians in the villages of Baritze and Krupitze, in the district of Tash lidzha, Albania, and at Kossova, Albania, near the Montenegrin frontier.

Sheriff John W. Polk was shot and killed at Ironton, Mo., while attempting to make an arrest by Bill Snaugh.

Before adjournment the supreme assembly of the uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, agreed upon the appointment of an organizer for each state to be named by the commanding officer of each state.

James C. Kellogg, of Louisiana, has been appointed United States consul at Colon, Panama.

A circular suggesting that an organization embracing the entire country, the object of which will be to support a movement for laws more favorable to the holders of insurance policies, has been sent to holders of all kinds of life insurance policies by Herbert H. Tull, of Philadelphia.

Gov. LaFollette, of Wisconsin, vetoed the bill authorizing the use of voting machines at primary elections. He holds that primary law is too important to be experimented with.

At an anti-military meeting in Paris, at which a number of anarchists were present, a resolution was passed calling on the populace to hoot King Alfonso during his visit to Paris.

The cruiser Columbia sailed from Newport, R. I., for South America to bring William W. Russell, minister to Colombia, to this country. Minister Russell, who was formerly secretary of the legation at Caracas, Venezuela, has been summoned to Washington as a witness in the investigation of charges preferred by Minister Herbert W. Bowen, of Venezuela, against Assistant Secretary of State Lomis.

Mrs. Estelle Ellis, the young widow who inherited an estate valued at \$5,000,000 upon the death of her husband, a grandson of the famous Schenectady locomotive builder, eight months ago, is engaged to Norman Selby, known as "Kid McCoy," the puglist.

Former Gov. W. T. Durbin, of Indiana, who has been in New York for several days looking after some business interests, sailed for London on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnetonka.

The large saw mill owned by Akely & Sprague, Washburn, Wis., has been totally destroyed by fire, together with the machine and blacksmith shops and a large quantity of sawn lumber. Loss, \$115,000.

During disturbances in the neighborhood of a synagogue at Lodz, soldiers fired on the crowd, killing two Jews. A workman who was mistaken for a police spy was stabbed to death.

Following a carousal at the boarding house of Herman Faunter, Smithton, Pa., murder was committed and Andy Haydo, a Finlander, is under arrest charged with killing Faunter.

Marshal B. Whittier, said to have been the oldest man in Missouri, is dead at his home in Milan, Mo., in his 103d year.

Charles Gravett, 17 years old, and his brother Fred, 20 years, sons of Benjamin Gravett, a farmer, while bathing were drowned in Rancocas creek at Centreton, N. J.

No attention was paid to the Sunday closing law in St. Louis county. Gov. Polk has decided to send militia there to enforce the law next Sunday.

In target practice in San Pablo bay Kempster Horne Scott, an apprentice on the torpedo boat Preble, broke the American navy record with a six-pound gun. When the Preble was moving at the rate of ten knots Scott struck the target, a distance of 1,000 yards, 19 times out of 21 shots.

Fred Lee, Frank Gray, Miss Lou Rhodes and Miss Sarah Gates, all of Springfield, Mo., were drowned in the James river. They were members of a picnic party and their boat capsized.

Mrs. Selma Clark, 29, and her daughter Rose, 5, were instantly killed by a train at Midway, Ct.

The overflow of the Rio Grande river north of El Paso, Tex., did damage to the amount of \$500,000.

Orders were prepared at the navy department directing Rr. Adm. Eglebee, whose squadron has been selected for the trip to France to bring to the United States the remains of John Paul Jones, to be ready to proceed from New York not later than June 8.

At Waitman, Ky., Bob Shaw, colored, terrorized the town and finally barricaded himself in his cabin. In an effort to capture him one man was killed and seven wounded by him. Fire was set to his domicile and he attempted to escape. More than 100 shots were fired by the mob that had collected and the negro's body was riddled with bullets.

The 39 monuments erected by Ohio on the Vicksburg battlefield were formally presented to the federal government by Ohio's governor, Myron T. Herrick, Capt. W. G. Rigby formally receiving the memorials for Secretary of War Taft.

Amid a storm of applause, without debate or a dissenting voice, the general assembly of the Presbyterian church voted to reunite with the Cumberland Presbyterian body, which withdrew from the original denomination February 4, 1810.

Roxas, the famous outlaw leader of Cavite province, Philippines, has surrendered. The arrest of prominent planters who had been assisting him left him unable to continue his career of lawlessness.

William Conrad Brandt, of Des Moines, Ia., the adopted son of the late millionaire William Ziegler, who inherited the estate of \$25,000,000. The boy, who is now 12 years of age, is the son of Mr. Ziegler's half brother, Geo. Brandt.

Although it is well established that the presidency of the Equitable Life Assurance society has been offered Cortelyou, he declines to discuss the question in any particular.

Rothwell Pulford, wealthiest citizen of Savanna, Ill., suspected of the murder of Attorney Daniel S. Berry, committed suicide by shooting.

A JAPANESE VICTORY.

The Russian Fleet Was Practically Annihilated.

Twelve Warships Were Sunk or Captured and Two Transports and Two Torpedo Boat Destroyers Were Sunk.

Tokio, May 29.—It is officially announced that Adm. Rojestvensky's fleet has been practically annihilated. Twelve warships have been sunk or captured; two transports and two torpedo boat destroyers have been sunk.

Washington, May 29.—The American consul at Nagasaki cabled the state department that the Japanese have sunk a Russian battleship, four other warships and a repair ship in the Straits of Korea.

The following is the text of the Nagasaki dispatch to the state department:

"Nagasaki, May 26.—Japanese sunk the Russian battleship Borodino and four more warships and a repair ship."

The other dispatch read as follows: "Tokio, May 27.—Japanese fleet engaged the Baltic squadron this afternoon in the Straits of Fushima, which was held; cannonading heard from there."

Japanese Minister Takahira has received a dispatch from Tokio saying in effect that the fighting in the naval battle thus far has been with favorable prospects to the Japanese. The minister's dispatch is from private sources.

Paris, May 29.—Late editions of the morning papers here express the fear that the Russians have met with defeat in the naval combat. The Matin, remarking that the dispatches from Washington are far from reassuring, recalls the words of Vice Adm. Rojestvensky when he entered far eastern waters:

"If I am victorious, I shall inform you. If I am vanquished, Togo will inform you."

London, May 29.—The correspondent of the Morning Post at Shanghai says that a telegram has been received there from Peking announcing that Rojestvensky's fleet has been defeated off the Tsu islands and is fleeing northward, and that four Russian ships, including the battleship Borodino, have been sunk.

Tokio, May 29.—Absolutely no news concerning the operations of the Japanese and Russian fleets was obtainable here. Newspapers are held under absolute leash and all telegraphs and cables are closed to press dispatches.

THE CHICAGO STRIKERS.

One Man Fatally and Scores of Others Injured in a Series of Fights.

Chicago, May 29.—One man was fatally hurt and about a score of others were injured in a series of fights on the west side, all of the trouble having its inception in the teamsters' strike. The fighting commenced when John Black, a non-union man employed by the Adams Express Co., was attacked by six union teamsters at West Congress and Halstead streets. They knocked Black down with a club and kicked him so terribly about the head and face that his life is despaired of.

There was nothing developed that would indicate an immediate settlement of the teamsters' strike, which has been in progress for nearly two months.

A LONE ROBBER.

Made a Daring and Almost Successful Attempt To Hold Up a Train.

Missoula, Mont., May 29.—A lone robber made a daring and almost successful attempt to hold up and rob the eastbound North coast limited on the Northern Pacific at Bearmouth, the little station which has been the scene of so many famous train robberies. That the bandit was not successful and that he is now a prisoner in the county jail at Drummond is due to the quick wit and courage of Engineer Wilson and Express Messenger Laub.

THE GAS LEASE FIGHT.

Proposition Was Withdrawn From the Philadelphia Council.

Philadelphia, May 29.—The gas lease fight of last week which resulted in the advocates of the proposition bowing to popular will by withdrawing the proposed lease from city council served as the text for many sermons in Philadelphia churches. There were few houses of worship where the sensational incidents of last week were not touched upon.

Secretary Hay in Paris.

Paris, May 29.—Secretary Hay arrived here for a three days' stay. His train was met by the officials of the American embassy and later he was called upon by Ambassador McCormick, former Ambassador Porter and a number of old friends.

Sunday Games Prohibited.

New York, May 29.—As a result of the opinion recently rendered by the corporation counsel against Sunday ball playing in New York, the police refused to permit any games to be played in the various parts in Bronx borough.

Russian Fleet Dispersed.

London, May 29.—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Mail says the Russian fleet has been dispersed, that several Russian ships have been disabled and that the remainder are in flight with the Japanese pursuing.

Kentucky Flashes

STUDENTS STRIKE.

They Will Refuse Diplomas Unless a Classmate Is Reinstated.

Lexington, Ky., May 29.—The imbroglio at the Kentucky State college, which had its origin in the suspension of Carl Dietrich, a graduate, has reached an acute stage.

A committee of students issued a call for a mass meeting of students and alumni in the chapel at 10 o'clock Monday to protest against the action of the faculty. The chapel is locked at this hour and should the students be denied use of the hall there may be a demonstration.

The faculty has ordered the 58 striking seniors to appear before it at the same hour at a meeting Saturday. Seniors adopted resolutions supporting Dietrich and pledging themselves not to participate in class day or commencement exercises and to refuse diplomas unless their fellow-classmate is reinstated.

TOLD THE TRUTH.

As a Consequence the Eloping Pair's Marriage Is Delayed One Day.

Louisville, Ky., May 29.—Mistaking the jail for the court house, James P. Corem and Logie Johnson, of Hart county, Kentucky, applied for a marriage license. They were elopers.

The couple were referred to Acting Night Chief of Police Captain Andrew Krakel, who sent the runaways to Deputy Clerk Aaron Forst. When the young woman was asked to state her age she said she lacked one day of being 18 years old. License was refused, but the document may be legally issued. Miss Johnson said she had been taught to tell the truth, and she preferred to wait until she was old enough rather than give utterance to an untruth.

A YOUNG SWEETHEART.

Schoolboys Fought Over Her and One Is Mortally Wounded.

Whitesburg, Ky., May 29.—A desperate duel between schoolboys over a 16-year-old sweetheart is reported from Lower Line Fork Creek, in Perry county. As a result of the encounter Elbert Holcombe lies mortally wounded and Ira Cornette is seriously, but not fatally, injured. Holcombe is 24 years old and Cornette 18. Both have been paying attentions to Ella Ingram and a meeting led to a quarrel, which ended in the tragedy. Miss Ingram is almost crazed over the affair.

ESCAPES THE GALLOWS.

A Man Sentenced To Death Is Declared Insane By Physicians.

Louisville, Ky., May 29.—The commission of physicians appointed by Sheriff Schmidt to examine into the mental condition of George B. Warner, an electrical engineer, under sentence of death for the murder of Pulaski Leeds, master mechanic of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, reported that in its opinion Warner was insane.

This means that Warner, who was to have been hanged, will be committed to an asylum.

Thrown From a Bridge.

Lexington, Ky., May 29.—A 19-year-old girl, known as Gertrude Worth who came from Cincinnati six months ago, was found unconscious on the L. & N. railroad track, beneath a bridge on Megowan street. When she regained consciousness at a hospital she declared that Tom Kukill, board writer in a poolroom, pushed her from the bridge. Kukill was arrested.

Ballplayers Injured.

Covington, Ky., May 29.—Ben Davis, 22, was struck in the eye by a ball in Rosedale and rendered unconscious for several hours before Dr. Simpson revived him. Larry Odenthal, aged 24, compounder, suffered several dislocated fingers.

Missing Boy Located.

Newport, Ky., May 29.—Mrs. W. Nagel, of Moore's Hill, Ind., telephoned the police inquiring as to the whereabouts of her son Nicholas, 18, who has been missing from home for about a week. The police located the boy, who says he does not want to return home.

Memorial Services.

Covington, Ky., May 29.—Memorial services were held at the Immanuel German church, Russell avenue and Tenth street, and were largely attended by the James Garfield Post, G. A. R., Spanish-American veterans and Women's Relief Corps.

Justice Harlan in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., May 29.—Justice John M. Harlan, of the United States supreme court, arrived here and will be the guest of friends until June 1, when he will be given a banquet by the Louisville Bar association in honor of his 72d birthday.

Tobacco Burned.

Owingsville, Ky., May 29.—Snedegar Bros.' tobacco barn, near Wyoming, this county, containing 90,000 pounds of tobacco intended for the Cincinnati and Louisville breaks, burned. Loss, \$10,000, covered by insurance. Cause of fire unknown.

Killed By a Boy.

Owingsville, Ky., May 29.—In Lawrence county a 16-year-old boy, whose name it is said is Baggs, shot and killed Lawrence Gambel, a mountain feudist, who had abused him. He was not arrested.

The Government of the South by the Plain People.

(Continued from Page 3.)

them, they must see to it that this pagan policy of the exploiting of our latest come 20,000,000 to preserve the purity of the Anglo-Saxon or any other race on earth shall not prevail. This policy, now everywhere insinuated in the "upper circles" of society, blurted in trade unions of foreign-born and only half-naturalized workmen, or boastfully, even eloquently, proclaimed in legislative and university halls, when looked through, is only the old story of the children of the good Methodist minister, who begged their father that they "might learn to dance." "No, my dear children, dancing is sinful." "But, Pa, didn't you and Ma dance when you were young?" "Yes, my children, but we have seen the folly of it." "Oh, Pa, just let us dance and see the folly of it, too." This crowd of our high-stepping new statesmen and social philosophers can not, like the aristocracy before them, legally hold the colored laboring class of the South in chattel slavery. That body of men, two hundred and fifty years ago, followed the rest of the world in their organization of labor in a semi-tropical country. Their historians have the right to claim that the two hundred years of negro slavery, by the Providence that is evermore "from evil still edifying good," was a university, teaching their bondman the three fundamentals of American civilization, the habit of continuous work, and the knowledge of the language and the religion of the world's chief republic. But now, when the entire white population of the South is called upon by this class of its political and social leaders to imitate the Russia of half a century ago and remand 20,000,000 of Americans to perpetual serfdom, with the denial of every right especially dear to every man ready to fight for the old flag, the country calls upon the sons and daughters of the loyal South of '61 to save its friends and brethren from "seeing the folly" of dancing to that played-out tune. In this grand campaign of education the newest new South will have behind it, not only the overwhelming masses of the North, but, as Abraham Lincoln wrote in his proclamation of freedom, "the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

Young men and women, students whom I now address, this Berea College of ours has stood for fifty years and, despite all hindrance, stands today the only institution of learning south of the Potomac and the Ohio that under one roof represents the complete American ideal of the education of all on the basis of our "common Christianity," through the discipline and methods of the new education, accessible to the plain people now sitting in the seat of judgment in the South. But, more than any college of the ordinary type, Berea represents the loyal South that, with the mighty North, a generation ago saved the Union, not only for you and me, but for those who earnestly did their bravest and best to tear themselves away, from its protecting arms. Remember, whatever goes up or whatever goes down, Berea College of Kentucky is here to stay and do its own best in helping to educate the twenty millions of the nation's little children; thus consecrating itself to paying the nation's debt to the heirs of those who fought and died to save the nation before you were born. You come here not merely to "get an education," but to be reminded that to you and the like of you the country looks to lead the grand procession of the plain people of the South of all races and conditions towards the only Union that is proof against wars more terrible than the past, for those who will live here after you are dead. I urge you to give the best years of your manhood and womanhood to your own people; to the little children and the ambitious youth who can not come here, but are waiting to hear all about the great "good tidings" that God, through your faithful teachers and consecrated President, is so ready to impart. Meanwhile, don't forget how to shoot straight—as your great-grandfathers at King's Mountain, your grandfathers at New Orleans, and your fathers under Abraham Lincoln, their commander-in-chief, shot at everybody who attempted to destroy this republic. You will need even more rapid-firing guns than theirs to clear the land of vermin and face every enemy of your country everywhere around the world. But don't forget that your call just now is "to teach the young idea how to shoot."

Young men and women, who come to Berea from the North; don't come here because knowledge is served up at a cheaper rate than at home by a faculty now doing more and better work for less money than any body of good teachers I know. Strike hands and hearts with these, your brothers and sisters, and go back resolved that no such barbarism as the ignorance of the Christian way of living and working together for the common good shall prevail within your beat, so help you God. I shall not live to see even the full dawn of this coming of the kingdom in our beloved land. But, as old John Adams wrote to old Thomas Jefferson, "you and I may rejoice together in Heaven over the coming of the glorious day when all the children are at school." Then the flag that floats over the schoolhouse roof here on earth will mean the same thing for all these millions in the twentieth century of our Lord.

Difference in Speech.

Describing the "American language," a writer points out the real difference between the speech of the educated American and the educated Englishman. "You may talk for ten minutes to a professor from Harvard without being conscious of strange speech," he says, "only the professor's voice is pitched slightly higher than your own. For the German speaks from his diaphragm, the Englishman from his chest, the American from his throat and the Frenchman from his palate."

Chinese in New York.

There were 6,980 Chinese inhabitants of New York according to the last census, but the popular estimate is that the actual number of Chinamen is twice as large. Though there is a rigid federal exclusion law and few births occur in the Chinese quarters, the Chinese population seems to increase.

Field for Wireless.

An attractive field for wireless telegraphy has been opened up by the organization of the Panama canal project. Officials are considering the feasibility of establishing wireless connection between New Orleans and the isthmus. Between these places there is a clear sea way of 1,300 miles, through the gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea.

Weather Plant.

An Austrian meteorologist, J. N. Nowak, who forecasts the weather by means of a plant called "abrus precatorius," discovered by him in Mexico many years ago, will erect his first weather stations in Vienna and London. Nowak maintains that his forecasts are obtainable from three to eight days ahead.

Out of Business.

"If you are a rich woman and have married a poor man who has retired from business," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "it is all right to say that you have retired him from business. Don't say you have put him out of business. It might not be understood."—Yonkers Statesman.

Explained.

"Pa," said Tommy, who was just beginning the study of music, "what are sharps and flats?" "Well—er—flats," replied his father, "are places like your Uncle Joe and Aunt May live in, and sharps are—well—they're the janitors, I guess."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Waste Pasturage in China.

While the Chinese are held to be the most economical people in the world, it has apparently never occurred to them to use the vast areas of their verdant hill and mountain regions as pasturage for cattle, sheep or horses.

Slow Fellow.

"So the engagement is broken off?" "Yes. It seems she told him one evening that she wasn't beautiful enough to be his wife, and he didn't deny her statement quick enough to suit her."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Oldest Painting.

What is believed to be the oldest European painting in existence has been found in Crete by the Italian archaeological mission. It is on a sarcophagus, and is supposed to date back to 2500 years B. C.

If Her "Crop" Is Kept Full.

An exchange is demanding honor for the American hen. That is right. The product of the American hen reaches up in valuation to millions of dollars annually, and hers is a crop that never fails.—Mobile Register.

MARKET REPORT.

Cincinnati, May 27.
CATTLE—Common \$2.65 @ 4.25
Heavy steers 5.60 @ 5.75
CALVES—Extra 6.00 @ 6.25
HOGS—Ch. packers 5.45 @ 5.50
Mixed packers 5.40 @ 5.45
SHEEP—Extra 4.25 @ 4.40
LAMB—Spring 6.00 @ 7.25
FLOUR—Spring pat. 6.00 @ 6.35
WHEAT—No. 2 red 1.07 @ 1.09
No. 3 red 96 @ 1.02
CORN—No. 2 mixed 54 1/2 @ 55 1/2
No. 2 white 55 @ 56
OATS—No. 2 mixed 32 @ 32
RYE—No. 2 81 @ 83
HAY—Ch. timothy 12.25 @ 12.25
PORK—Clear mess 13.90 @ 13.90
LARD—Steam 6.70 @ 6.70
BUTTER—Ch. dairy 15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Choice creamery 23 @ 23
APPLES—Choice 2.50 @ 3.00
POTATOES—Per bbl 1.25 @ 1.35
TOBACCO—New 5.00 @ 13.00
Old 4.50 @ 14.75

Chicago.
FLOUR—Winter pat. 5.10 @ 5.20
WHEAT—No. 2 red 1.06 1/2 @ 1.08 1/2
No. 3 red 1.02 @ 1.15
CORN—No. 2 mixed 47 @ 47
OATS—No. 2 mixed 35 1/2 @ 35 1/2
RYE—No. 2 76 @ 78
PORK—Mess 12.40 @ 12.45
LARD—Steam 7.15 @ 7.17 1/2

New York.
FLOUR—Win. str's. 4.50 @ 4.63
WHEAT—No. 2 red 1.09 1/2 @ 1.09 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed 57 1/2 @ 57 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed 35 @ 37 1/2
RYE—Western 82 @ 82
PORK—Family 13.37 1/2 @ 13.87 1/2
LARD—Steam 7.15 @ 7.40

Baltimore.
WHEAT—No. 2 red 1.06 @ 1.06 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed 55 1/2 @ 55 1/2
CATTLE—Steers 4.00 @ 4.50
SHEEP—No. 1 3.00 @ 3.50

Louisville.
WHEAT—No. 2 red 1.00 @ 1.00
CORN—No. 2 mixed 56 @ 56
OATS—No. 2 mixed 35 @ 35
PORK—Mess 11.00 @ 11.00
LARD—Steam 6.50 @ 6.50

Indianapolis.
WHEAT—No. 2 red 1.01 1/2 @ 1.01 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed 48 @ 48
OATS—No. 2 mixed 30 1/2 @ 30 1/2



Call at T. J. Moberley's and see the best line of

**COLLARS,
TEAM HARNESS,
BUGGY HARNESS,
AND ANYTHING**

That you need for the horse. Call and get prices they will induce you to buy.

T. J. MOBERLEY,
Richmond, - - - - - Kentucky.

Hot Weather Piles.

Persons afflicted with Piles should be careful at this season of the year. Hot weather and bad drinking water contribute to the conditions which make Piles more painful and dangerous. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve stops the pain, draws out the soreness and cures. Get the genuine, bearing the name of E. C. DeWitt & Co. Sold by Porter Drug Co.

TOMBSTONES and MONUMENTS

Owing to poor health I am forced to close out my entire stock to quit business. I have 25 sets of the finest Vermont Marble and granite Tombstones and Monuments which I will sell at greatly reduced prices. Here is your opportunity to get an extra good bargain. Orders will be filled promptly. Write or call for designs and prices.

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S. McGUIRE, Prop. - Berea, Ky.

KODOL DYSPEPSIA CURE

DIGESTS WHAT YOU EAT
The \$1.00 bottle contains 24 times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.
PREPARED ONLY AT THE LABORATORY OF
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Would You
Like My Picture?

Size 10 x 14, in colors, suitable for framing. The "Katy" given sent with 1904 Calendar for 12 cts. Address
"KATY,"
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MONUMENTS.

Gravestones, Statuary
Granite, and Marble

Work of all kinds done in a workmanlike manner at reasonable prices and with dispatch. All work guaranteed by

GOLDEN & FLORA.

RICHMOND, Ky.

Corner of Main and Collins Streets.

A Creeping Death.

Blood poison creeps up toward the heart, causing death. J. E. Stearns, Belle Plain, Minn., writes that a friend dreadfully injured his hand, which swelled up like blood poisoning. Bucklen's Arnica Salve drew out the poison, healed the wound, and saved his life. Best in the world for burns and sores. 25c at Porter Drug Co.

To Citizens of Berea and Vicinity:

My shop is the most complete and up to date in this part of the State for doing all kinds of

**WATCH and CLOCK WORK,
JEWELRY REPAIRING, Etc.**

I do work for most prominent people of Berea and vicinity. Work sent to me by mail or express will have prompt attention and charges paid one way.

S. G. FRANKLIN,
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REFERENCE: Bank of Mt. Vernon.

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Founded 1855

PLACES THE BEST EDUCATION IN REACH OF ALL.

Over 40 Teachers and 900 Students (from 26 States) Largest College Library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

Applied Science—Two years' Course, with agriculture for young men and Domestic Science for young Ladies.

Trade Schools—Carpentry, Printing, Housework, Nursing (two years). Normal Courses—For Teachers. Three courses, leading to county Certificate, State Certificate and State Diploma.

Academy Course—Four years, fitting for College, for business and for life.

College Courses—Literary, Scientific, Classical, leading to Baccalaureate degrees.

Music—Choral (free), Reed Organ, Vocal, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for fall term of 14 weeks maybe brought within \$20.50. Winter term of 11 weeks \$27.00. Spring term of 11 weeks \$24.25. Fall term opens September 14.

The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples, Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

FOR INFORMATION AND FRIENDLY ADVICE ADDRESS THE SECRETARY,

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Madison County Roller Mills

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Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Flour will be hard to beat
"PRIDE OF MADISON" is another Excellent Flour

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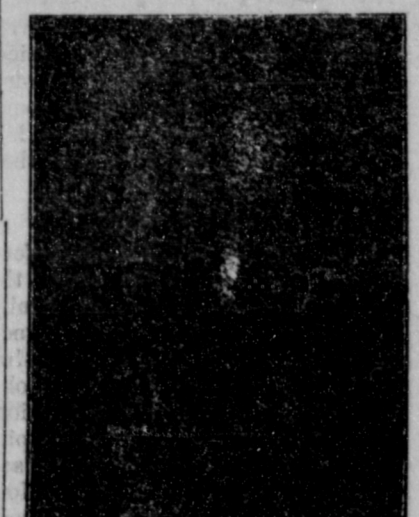
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect, May 1, 1905.

Going North Train 4, Daily
Leave Berea 3:46 a. m.
Arrive Richmond 4:15 a. m.
Arrive Paris 5:28 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati 7:50 a. m.
Going South Train 2, Daily
Leave Berea 1:32 p. m.
Arrive Richmond 2:00 p. m.
Arrive Paris 3:30 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati 6:10 p. m.
Going South Train 3, Daily
Leave Berea 1:11 p. m.
Arrive Knoxville 8:10 p. m.
Going South Train 1, Daily
Leave Berea 12:17 a. m.
Arrive Knoxville 7:00 a. m.

EQUIPMENT: Trains numbers 2 and 3 carry Buffet Parlor car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions. Trains numbers 1 and 4 carry Pullman vestibuled Sleeping car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions.

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Office next door to Post-office.

Richmond, Ky.

Terrific Race With Death.

"Death was fast approaching," writes Ralph F. Fernandez, of Tampa, Fla., describing his fearful race with death, "as a result of liver trouble and heart disease, which had robbed me of sleep and of all interest in life. I had tried many different doctors and several medicines, but got no benefit, until I began to use Electric Bitters. So wonderful was their effect that in three days I felt like a new man, and today I am cured of all my troubles." Guaranteed at Porter Drug Co., price 50c.

Strictly Genuine.
Most of the patent medicine testimonials are probably genuine. The following notice recently appeared in the Atchison (Kan.) Globe: "Joe Tack, a well known engineer, running on the Missouri Pacific between Wichita and Kiowa, lately appeared in a big one, with a picture, and when he was in this office to day, we asked him about it. He says he had terrific pains in his stomach, and thought he had cancer. His druggist recommended Kodol and he says it cured him. He recommended it to others, who were also cured. 'Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat and cures all stomach troubles. Just as surely as the sun shines your stomach can be brought back to its originally pure condition and life sweetened by this lasting and truly the greatest digestant known. Sold by Porter Drug Co.

LOUISVILLE & ATLANTIC RY. CO.

Time table in effect April 16, 1905

EAST BOUND.
No. 1 No. 3 No. 5
Versailles 10:15 a. m. 6:30 p. m.
Nicholasville 11:00 7:16
Valley View 11:24 7:40
Richmond, Ky. 11:35 7:50
Richmond, W. 12:05 p. m. 8:10
Irvine 1:00 8:30
Berea 2:40 9:00
Beattyville Jet. 3:00 10:30

WEST BOUND.
No. 2 No. 4 No. 6
Versailles 7:55 a. m. 3:25 p. m.
Nicholasville 6:55 2:27
Valley View 6:28 2:05
Richmond, W. 6:00 1:35
Richmond, Ky. 6:35 p. m. 1:35
Irvine 6:35 p. m. 12:35
Berea 4:40 10:50 a. m.
Beattyville Jet. 4:45 10:30

No. 2 and 6, 1 and 3 make close connections at Nicholasville to and from Lexington and Cincinnati, and at Versailles to and from Shelbyville and Louisville. No. 5 connects at Beattyville Junction for Jackson. For any further information address any local agent, or
H. R. SMITH, G. F. & P. Agt.
Versailles, Ky.

Saved by Dynamite.

Sometimes, a flaming city is saved by dynamiting a space that the fire can't cross. Sometimes, a cough hangs on so long, you feel as if nothing but dynamite would cure it. Z. T. Gray, of Calhoun, Ga., writes: "My wife had a very aggravated cough, which kept her awake nights. Two physicians could not help her; so she took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which eased her cough, gave her sleep, and finally cured her." Strictly scientific cure for bronchitis and Lm. Grippe. At Porter Drug Co., price 50c and \$1.00; guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

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W. M. TANKERSLEY,

Watches, Clocks and
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Cleaned. Satisfaction
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If my work is not satisfactory I
will do the work over free of charge.

BICKNELL & EARLY'S STORE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY

Dragging Pains

2825 Keeley St.,
CHICAGO, ILL., Oct., 2, 1902.

I suffered with falling and congestion of the womb, with severe pains through the groins. I suffered terribly at the time of menstruation, had blinding headaches and rushing of blood to the brain. What to try I knew not, for it seemed that I had tried all and failed, but I had never tried Wine of Cardui, that blessed remedy for sick women. I found it pleasant to take and soon knew that I had the right medicine. New blood seemed to course through my veins and after using eleven bottles I was a well woman.

Maudie Bush

Mrs. Bush is now in perfect health because she took Wine of Cardui for menstrual disorders, bearing down pains and blinding headaches when all other remedies failed to bring her relief. Any sufferer may secure health by taking Wine of Cardui in her home. The first bottle convinces the patient she is on the road to health.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WINE OF CARDUI

FOR SALE.

28 tons of nice Timothy baled hay, 60 cents per hundred, delivered in or near Berea; or 55 cents at the farm.

SHELBY C. TUDOR, Berea, Ky.

Adjudged a Lunatic.

London, Ky., May 31.—Thos. Snow, a young white man about 20 years of age, living at Pittsburg, Ky., was adjudged insane and is still in jail. The Lexington asylum has refused to admit him on account of being full.

Post Office Safe Robbed.

Versailles, Ky., May 31.—Burglars dynamited the safe in the depot and post office at Pinckard, this county, securing a lot of postage stamps, some notes and a small amount of cash. The burglars escaped.

Jumped in Front of a Train.

Lagrange, Ky., May 31.—Joseph Hendricks jumped in front of a train at Jericho and was killed. It is thought he was from Louisville. A card in his pocket gave his address as 1853 Eighth street.

CONTINUE

Those who are gaining flesh and strength by regular treatment with

Scott's Emulsion

should continue the treatment in hot weather; smaller doses and a little cool milk with it will do away with any objection which is attached to fatty products during the heated season.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
5c. and 25c. all druggists.

Spring Goods

WE HAVE THE NEWEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS IN BEREA.

Spring Goods Are In

DRESS GOODS, MOHAIRS, SERGES, FRENCH MADRAS, SILK MULLS, SILK WAISTING, GINGHAMS, ORGANDIES, LAWNS, PERCALES, DRESS LINENS, OPERA CREPE, AND SUMMER SUITINGS OF ALL KINDS ARE FOUND HERE IN THE LATEST STYLES.

WE HAVE THE NEWEST NOVELTIES IN THE POPULAR SHADES OF BLUES AND BROWNS.

OUR STOCK OF WHITE GOODS IS COMPLETE IN ALL THE NEW STYLE PATTERNS.

COYLE & HAYES.

Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly

JACKSON COUNTY.

WIND CAVE.

May 26.—Wm. Duncil had a log rolling and a corn planting on the 25.—L. B. Isaacs and her sister Dovie skinned a calf the 23rd and sold its hide for seventy-five cents.—James Lakes started to Danville the 23rd to visit his old school mates.—G. P. Lakes cut a bee tree a few days ago and got three pounds of honey.—Wilson Lakes is sick at this writing.

MADISON COUNTY.

PEYTONTOWN

May 29.—Rev. G. L. Campbell and wife attended church at the Glades Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Reynolds visited relatives and friends here Saturday and Sunday.—Josephine, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Campbell, is very ill.—James S. Walker, of Richmond, was the guest of Adell Phelps Sunday.—Mrs. Mattie Bausley and four daughters, of Kirksville, are here visiting her daughter, Mrs. John Miller.—Mrs. Ellen White has returned home after a week's visit with her sister at New Liberty.—Rev. R. H. Munday while going home from his ministry work here Sunday night ran into another vehicle. The shaft of the other went into his horse's shoulder. The animal bled inwardly and died a few days later. The church here is not working to furnish our pastor with another nag.—There will be an ice-cream supper at the church Saturday night, June 3. We invite all to come.—Ben Martin and Arch Miller left for Cincinnati Sunday, where they will spend the summer.

HICKORY PLAINS.

May 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilford and children, of Mote, were the guests of Bailes Wilson and family Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Wilson spent Sunday with Mrs. Wilson's parents near Mote.—John and Farley Smith, of Whites Station, spent Sunday with Luther Maupin.—Misses Bertha and Myrtle Johnson spent Saturday with Joice and Iola Harris.—Joe Adams and Miss Dora Anderson, of Silver Creek, were married in Richmond Thursday, May 18.—Miss Canfield and another lady of Berea, with the cabinet organ, visited our Sunday School Sunday. There was a large crowd present.—J. M. Kinnard and wife and baby attended the Carnival at Richmond Wednesday.—Misses Mary Powell and Mollie Fortune, accompanied by Mr. Geo. Bengel, will visit friends at Dreyfus Sunday.—Mrs. Kiz Cornelson spent Wednesday with Mrs. Will Bush.—Miss Pattie Maupin is visiting at Mrs. Dela Smith's at Whites Station.—Mrs. King, of Berea, has been spending a few days with Mrs. Irvine Baker.—Miss Lizzie Maupin's school closed last Saturday with an entertainment

which was enjoyed by all present and pronounced to be the best ever held at Hickory Plains.—Mrs. Geo. Anderson and children, Maggie and Clarence, spent Thursday with her daughter, Mrs. Joe Adams.—James H. Adams has been spending a few days with his brother Ed, and attending the carnival at Richmond.—Miss Dela Williams spent Sunday night with Misses Maggie and Pearl Adams.

WALLACETON

May 29.—Misses Mary Hazlewood and Laura Soper were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Soper Saturday.—Estmer Hudson, of Berea, was the guest of Oscar Gabbard Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Rubie Smith, of Berea, was the guest of Charlie Rogers and family Sunday.—Miss Stella Baker is very sick at this writing with fever.—Mrs. Susie Halcomb, who fell from the barn loft a few days ago, is no better at this writing.—Mrs. Charlie Rogers, who has been sick for the past ten weeks, is able to be out again.—Farmers are getting along well with their crops.—G. B. Gabbard, of this place, attended Decoration Day at Berea.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

COW CREEK

May 22.—Pete Hacker, the hustling farmer of this place, has finished planting corn. Pete says "The early bird catches the worm." The recent wet weather has thrown some of our farmers behind with their work; they are now making up lost time.—A large party of young folks attended a meeting on Meadow Creek Sunday, and report that a fine sermon was delivered by Rev. Ball, who is a preacher of no mean repute.—Aunt Sally Baker, an old settler of this place and a lady of great renown, died at her home on Indian Creek. Aunt Sally was a genial soul, and had a smile and a good word for everyone.—We also note the recent death of Cain Richardson, an old settler of Indian Creek.—Jack Barker, the leading merchant of Booneville, is with us again.—James M. Eversole, one of our foremost young men, recently joined the standing army, and is now serving a three years' term for Uncle Sam.

BOONEVILLE

May 26.—Fine weather now and the farmers are busy working their corn over for the first time.—There were twenty-six applicants for examination Friday and Saturday, seven of whom gained first class certificates, nine second class, and four third class. Six failed to get any.—Thos. F. Campbell, who has been teaching in the Academy the past year left Tuesday for his home in Oak Hill, O. He will enter Maryville College, Tenn., in Sept., where he expects to finish his College work.—John G. Niece, of this place, will also enter Maryville at the same

time.—Mrs. Martha Bell is visiting at the home of her daughter Mrs. Clark this week.—Flora Pendergrass, of Major, gave a large number of her young friends a social Saturday night. All report a delightful time.—Several loads of the supplies for the Telephone have arrived at Booneville, and the poles are already placed along the route.—Dr. W. F. Herndon, who has just graduated from the Louisville College of Dentistry, has opened an office over the bank in this city.—Arch Clark will teach the Doe Creek school this year.—Brown, the little son of R. W. Minter, has been very sick the past week.

Two weeks ago the marriage of Miss Tennie Roberts and W. A. Garrett was reported. We wish to correct this mistake of our correspondent. THE CITIZEN wishes to give only the true news of the day, and we are sorry if this error has inconvenienced anyone in any way.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

ROCKFORD

May 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McCollum visited Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rich Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stephens and daughter Ethel May visited Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Martin Sunday evening.—There will be preaching at Scafold Cane next Saturday and Sunday.—Miss B. L. Rich visited Recie Todd Sunday evening.—Mrs. Sarah Stephens is on the sick list.

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL.

Report From St. Petersburg Says
He Arrived at Vladivostok
Badly Wounded.

JAPANESE SAY HE IS A PRISONER.

According to Adm. Togo the Loss of
the Russians in the Naval Battle
Was 22 Ships.

The Russians Claim That Two Japanese Battleships Were Sunk and Two Japanese Cruisers Were Dangerously Listed.

London, May 31.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to Reuter's Telegram Co. repeats the information sent by the Associated Press that Adm. Rojstevsky arrived at Vladivostok on board the torpedo boat destroyer Bulny at 6 p. m. May 29. It adds that the admiral is seriously wounded in the head, back and chest.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard asserts that Madame Rojstevsky, wife of the commander of the Russian fleet, has received a telegram from Vladivostok signed by her husband saying that he had arrived there on board the cruiser Almaz and that he was severely wounded in the neck, back and abdomen.

Washington, May 31.—The official Japanese report on the latest details of the great naval battle in the Korean straits is made in a cablegram received by the Japanese legation here from the foreign office at Tokio, conveying Adm. Togo's dispatches up to Tuesday afternoon.

"Fifth report from Togo received afternoon, May 30:

"The main force of our combined fleet upon accepting surrender of the remaining Russian main force near Liancourt Rocks in the afternoon of May 28 as already reported stopped pursuit and while engaged in the disposition of surrendered ships found in a southwestern direction the Admiral Ushakoff, a coast defense ship. Thereupon Iwato and Yakumo were immediately dispatched in pursuit and invited her to surrender, but she refused and was sunk at 6 p. m. Her crew of over 300 men were rescued.

The Cruiser Dmitri Donskoi.

"Cruiser Dmitri Donskoi was also found in the northwestern direction at 5 p. m. and was immediately overtaken and fired upon vigorously by our fourth division and second destroyer flotilla. She was attacked that night by the second destroyer flotilla and the next morning was found aground on the southeastern shore of Ullung Island, off Korean coast.

"Our destroyer Sazanami captured toward the evening of May 27 in the south of Ullung Island the Russian destroyer Bledov, wherein were found Adm. Rojstevsky and another admiral, both severely wounded, together with 80 Russians, including staff officers from the flagship Prince Suvaroff, which was sunk at 5:29 p. m. on May 27. They were all taken prisoners. Our cruiser Chitose, while cruising to the northward on the morning of May 28 found and sunk another Russian destroyer. Our cruiser Nitaki and destroyer Murakumo attacked also at noon on May 28 a Russian destroyer which finally went aground.

The Result of the Battle.

"According to various reports hitherto received and statements of prisoners the result of the battle from May 27 to May 29 is as follows: "Prince Suvaroff, Alexander III, Borodino, Dmitri Donskoi, Admiral Nachimoff, Monomach, Zenntschung, Admiral Ushakoff, one converted cruiser and two destroyers sunk. "Nicholas I, Orel, Admiral Apraxin, Admiral Senkavin and destroyer Bledov captured. According to the prisoners the Oslabie sank about 3 p. m. and the Navarin also was sunk.

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C. F. HIGGINS, Prop. Richmond, Ky.

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Prices on all Dental Work. Call and
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